ESTABLISHED 1818.

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COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,965—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
† *	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
†	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
					Tuesday 5 p.m.
Ex.M.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st March.
					Saturday
B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	25th March.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
					Tuesday 5 P.M.
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	18th April.
					Saturday.
B L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B L.	VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

8th February	8th March	19th April
22nd „	22nd „	3rd May
	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,191	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 360	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs 960	Rs. 576

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THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ORION	G. Walluschning	2,832	500	22nd Feb. 1893
GISELA	G. Nicolich	4,253	350	9th April „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 27, 1893.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th February, 1893, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.

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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 1st February, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 4th February, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the going order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 29th January, at 11 a.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CAMORTA, 2,097 tons, on the 2nd February, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th January, 1893. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

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RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

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ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	11th Feb.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	25th Feb.
ASIA	3,560	Capt. Jas. Laird	1st April.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	15th „
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes, Lt., R. N. R.	27th „
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchison	18th May.
HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	3rd June.

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Ladies' New Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE," with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.			
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E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 26th December, 1892.

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Past Master's Apron, Velvet or Satin, Scottish Constitution,		from	35	0
Lodge Caledonian Aprons, Best, all Silk, Tartan Velvet			60	0
Mark Master's Aprons One quality. The Best			16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash Do.			33	0
Do. Principal's Apron and Sash Do.			36	8
Leather Case for do.	Rs. 4-8	to	7	0

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Master Mason's Silver Square and Compass			15	8
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld., And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE.
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 57 Years.

FUNDS OVER 8½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE and LIFE BUSINESS undertaken on very Favorable Terms. Especially Low Rates and Liberal Bonuses on Life Insurances.

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED. IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SECOND DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per Share, equal to 25 per cent., has been declared, and will be paid at the office of the undersigned, Albert Building, Bombay, on production of Share Certificates, on and after THURSDAY, the 9th day of February, 1893.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th January, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Poorandhar Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Poorandhar, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and the Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Poorandhar, up to 1-30 P.M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Agent, Poorandhar, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which Tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 190. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Poorandhar	Beef	50,000 pounds.
	Mutton...	18,000 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Sattara Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Sattara, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and the Commissariat Warrant Officer at Sattara, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Sattara, up to 1-30 P.M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Warrant Officer, Sattara, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Warrant Officer, Satara, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of Tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which Tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 180. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Memorandum of stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

STATIONS.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Sattara............	Beef	60,000 pounds.
	Mutton..	24,000 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Ahmednagar Commissariat of MEAT for one and three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894 and 1896, at station Ahmednagar, and in the quantities noted in the memorandum at foot, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, and Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Poona and Ahmednagar, up to 1-30 P.M., on the 10th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Office at Poona and Commissariat Officer, Ahmednagar, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Poona and Commissariat Office, Ahmednagar, up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 9th idem. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender Forms.

3. Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3a. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are permitted to Tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Meat."

5. The Tender must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and rates must be stated for the supply in camps and on command, without which tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for Rs. 720. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for currency-notes or cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

Memorandum of Stations and quantities referred to in paragraph 1.

Stations.		Estimated Quantities for one year.
Commissariat Division. Station Ahmednagar	Beef	2,24,800 pounds.
	Mutton...	77,900 pounds.

B. L. P. REILLY, Major, A. C. G.,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Poona, 25th January 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAMCHUNDUR MANECKJEE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant deceased.

DHAKU VISHWANATHJI, the Guardian of RAGHOONATH RAMCHUNDER, a minor Son of the abovenamed deceased, being his adopted son ....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 26th Day of January, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-sixth Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE.
The 26th Day of January, 1893.
Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, N. & BOWEN.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE,
Acting Agent.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance. Postage extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT
TO-NIGHT.
FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY.
THE JAPANESE YAMAMOTO AND HIS FAMILY

Of Slack Wire Dancers, Acrobats and Oriental Magicians. First appearance in Bombay of the Successful Performers whose MARVELLOUS EXHIBITIONS in the Principal Halls and Theatres in the United States of America and Australia were astounding.

THE GREATEST TREAT EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

PROGRAMME:—

1 Water Magic..................................Mr. Keech.
2 Slide Rope......................................Mr. Yamamoto.
3 Marvellous Feats in Magic ....Miss Yamamoto.
4 Feats in Jugglery and Oriental Magic.Crown Nakamure.
5 Top Spinning Extraordinary..............Yamamoto.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

6 Butterfly and Fan Exhibition......Miss Yamamoto.
7 Magic..Keech.
8 Slack Wire Dance.............................Yamamoto,
9 Japanese Faceing..............................Gahuka.
10 Pantomime.......................................Finis.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Reserved Seats, 1st Class, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, 1st Class, Rs. 2; Reserved Seats, 2nd Class, Rs. 2; Unreserved Seats, 2nd Class, Rs. 1-8; 3rd Class, Re. 1-0; 4th Class, As. 8

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS HALF PRICE.

Doors open at 8-30. Commences at 9 P.M. sharp.

Box Plan at SOUNDY and Co., Ld., where 1st and 2nd Class Seats can be reserved.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
T. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL BUDGEN,
COL. W. H. WILSON, COMMISSIONER OF POLICE,
AND
The VENERABLE ARCHDEACON GOLDWYER LEWIS,
Vice-President of the Cathedral High Schools.
AN AMATEUR
THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT
WILL BE GIVEN ON
TUESDAY, THE 14TH FEBRUARY, 1893,
TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.,
IN AID OF
THE BUILDING FUND
OF THE
NEW CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.
"SUNSET,"
BY JEROME K. JEROME,
Preceded by the Popular Farce,
THE "AREA BELLE."

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly volunteered their services:—

Mrs. WALTER LANG.	Mr. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Miss BLANCHE STEVENS.	Mr. G. R. LOWNDES.
Mrs. FRANK PREVOST.	Mr. G. McC. CAMPBELL, R.A.
Col. EMPSON, R.A.	Mr. FRANK PREVOST.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3 Dress Circle, Rs. 2; Pit Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Pit and Gallery, Re. 1

Stage Manager:—
MR. S. GORE-BROWNE.
Business Manager:—
MR. FRANK PREVOST.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & CO., LD.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, Per s.s. "WISSMANN" arrived from ZANZIBAR, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be made before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. No claims will be admitted after the vessel has left the Port and after the removal of the Goods from the Landing Shed.

F. HEYER, Agent,
5, Bell Lane.

Bombay, 30th January, 1893.

J. NEUBERG,
Cigars and Cheroots
Indian and Foreign.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Egyptian Cigarettes,
of finest qualities,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Smoking Tobaccos
of all Brands,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Photographic Materials,
Dry Plates, &c.,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Table Linen,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission.)
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
Carpets, Bath Tubs.
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
Cooking and
Warming Stoves,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.
Enamelled Iron Ware,
Luncheon Baskets.
BOMBAY.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 92 of 1892.

MUGUNLAL JOOGULBHOY, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing in House No. 125, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

vs.

SAMUEL ESSAJEE, of Bombay Israel inhabitant, residing in House No , Ripon Road, Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay..............Defendant.

WHEREAS by a final Decree made in the above Suit on the 21st day of November, 1892, it was ordered that the following property should be sold by the SHERIFF of BOMBAY, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, with the incomplete chawl or range of Buildings standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the East side of Ghillabhoy Doolubhdass Street, alias Mahomedan Street, at old Race Course, near Byculla, now called Ripon Road, without the Fort and within the Island of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-four square yards, be the same, little, more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 204 and 206, new Nos 13728 and 13731, old Survey Nos. 266 and 301, and New Survey 136-3554, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Samuel Essajee, on or towards the East by the property of Palanjee Pestanjee, on or towards the South by the ground of Daryawalla Darasal, on or towards the West partly by the property of Karimbhoy Ebrahimjee and partly by the Ghillabhoy Doolubhdas Street alias Mahomedan Street, aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property that they should on or before the 13th day of February, 1893, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 18th Day of January, 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MR. WILLIAM GARROD MAYHEW is AUTHORIZED to sign our FIRM from THIS DATE.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 30th Jan., 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay, Deolali, and Khandalla Commissariat of MEAT for one year, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894, and for three years, from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1896, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officers, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers at Bombay, Deolali, and Poona for Khandalla up to 1 p. m. (local time) on the 15th February 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Chief Commissariat Officers at Bombay, Deolali, and Poona for Khandalla, which as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officers concerned. No addition or alteration must be made in the Tender forms.

3. Seals of Tenders will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

3-A. Meat Agents of the Commissariat Department are, permitted to tender, and if their Tenders are accepted, they will be discharged on becoming Contractors.

4. Covers to be superscribed 'Tenders for supply of Meat.'

5. The Tenders must be for the supply of the whole requirement, and for the Divisional Contract rates must be stated for the supply in Camps and on Command, without which Tenders will not be attended to. Government shall have the power to accept or reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for the amount noted in the Tender Form. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The Receipt may be for Currency Notes or Cash.

7. Earnest-money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender.

Memorandum of Stations referred to in Paragraph I.

Stations.	Description of Articles.	Tender Form.	Tenders to be received on
I. Bombay Commissariat Division, including stations: Bombay, Deolali and Khandalla. II. Also separately for each Station, viz.:— Bombay, Deolali, Khandalla.	Beef and Mutton.	98 (P)	15th Feb. 1893.

H. CAVE, Captain,
Chief Commissariat Officer.

Chief Commissariat Office: Bombay, Jan. 26, 1893.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

JUST ARRIVED, Per S. S. "Afghan," one handsome new Canoe-shaped Landau, with Patent Hood and India-rubber Tyre Wheels, light, for one or pair of horses by Fulker of Salisbury.

One new Canoe-shaped Patent Hood Landau, by Watson of Lowestoft, light, for one or pair of Arabs.

One new elegant Canoe-shaped Landau, by Windover, with Patent Hood.

One new single-seated light office Brougham by Windover.

One light and elegant varnish colour new Dog-cart, suitable for an Arab or Waler.

One stylish and light new Mail-Phaeton with removeable Hood and folding steps, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One handsome light Stanhope, with Patent brake, by Windover.

One Cee and Underspring second hand Victoria, by Holland and Holland, in very good order.

For prices and other particulars apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Khetsidas Saligram, the vendor, and on account and risk of Thuckor Shamjee Ladha and Co., the purchasers, 120 full-pressed bales of Bengal Cotton, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., in the Jutha of Gokuldas Kanjee, at Colaba.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, valuable teak and blackwood french-polished and carved household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, very handsome Parian, marble, and bronze figures, marble and Wooden pillar, 8 light hanging argand lamp with kerosine burners, 3 and 5 lights hanging kerosine lamps, a sewing machine, a first rate Iron Safe by Mordon and Co., London, Japanese writing desk, almyras with Chubb's lock, fancy Kaga and Satsuma vases, &c., the property of a Parsee Gentleman.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Liquidators, Austin and Southwell, Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 31st inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction at "Albert Building," Fort, the remaining stock-in-trade consisting of silk and linen gloves and stockings, buttons, ladies' bonnets, glass cupboards, show cases, braid, writing tables, chairs, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st prox. at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Custom House Fort, a lot of confiscated arms and ammunition, consisting of double and single barrel guns and rifles, powder flasks, powder and shot measures, walking sticks, revolvers, swords, gun springs, Bristol and wire brushes, &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1893.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE DENTAL SURGERY, FURNITURE, &c., belonging to N. H. Geesta, Esq, Dental Surgeon, proceeding to America.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., at No. 19, Esplanade Road, opposite Currency Bank, Fort, consisting of dental lathe, flatting mill, vice, gasometer, new mode heater, gas furnace, burner, pans, ladles, gold-melting apparatus, gas-making apparatus, electric mouth lamps with electric battery, liquid gas case, bellows, dental rubber, dentine, celluloid plates, impression trays, modelling composition, gold filing, platinum shade, tin foil, elevators, plaster of Paris, dental journals and books, dental chair, sofa, round table, combination dressing and washhand stand, oleographs, China garden pots, show case, sets of drawers, Venetian blinds for windows, work benches, tools, &c.

Also on a day to be fixed hereafter, the valuable household furniture, piano (by Soundy), E. brougham, victoria, mail-phaeton, &c., at his residence, Byculla, opposite the Victoria Gardens.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE: Cases of China Crackers of Sorts, Beam Scale and Weights, China Cabinets, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 7th February, 1893, at 1-30 p. m. at Wari Bunder, Crackers Godowns (near the Tobacco Godowns), a number of cases of China crackers, viz., Dhumaca, Suncho, Lavingia, Double Watt, New fashion, Lankin No. It Avajee; Kulumdan No. 1 and 2; Budami, Bungalee, and M dri Teas empty Mehta boxes, benches, beam scale weights, Chinese cabinets, fenel dust, &c.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE CASES OF CHINA TEA, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th February 1893, at 1-30 p. m., at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of tea chests of sorts, Tea Powder, assorted Tea in tins and Boxes, &c.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, HANDSOME CHINAWARE, LACKERED ware, &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C, and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 10th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295 Mandvie, (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of handsome Japanese Cabinets, lackered ware and China ware, in variety, Bundles of China cups and plates.

SALE OF RAFTERS, RAILINGS, LIME, BAMBOOS, PLANKS, SHEDS, &c.

Under instructions from Muncherjee C. MURZBAN, C.E., CI.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1893, at 1-30 p.m., in the compound of St. George's Hospital, Bori Bunder, a large quantity of scaffolding teak rafters, planks, Posts, railings, bamboos, lime, firewood, boxes, and for removal temporary sheds and iron Privies, &c.

SALE OF Stock-in-Trade, China Silk Piece-Goods, Punjam Silk, scale and Weights, Office Furniture, &c., &c.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Lee Chick Chee Chinaman, carrying on business under the name of Yue Lun Ching (Insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th February 1893, at 1-30 p.m., at No. 295 Mandvie (opposite the Dubbra Gully, near Duriastan Lane) consisting of a number of pieces of China silk, piece-goods in variety, ghat-pote, patch, gauze, crape, sarries, handkerchiefs, &c., embroidered and flowered silk, velvet, punjam silk, office table, chairs, benches, cupboards, lamps, beam scale, weights, clock, punkhas, pigeon holes, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of landed property in 12th Camatipoora Lane by order of the Administrator-General, advertised to take place on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, is postponed to TUESDAY, the 14th Proximo.

SALE OF 100 BALES FULLY GOOD BENGAL COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th January, at 3 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the Jutha of Messrs. A. Blascheck and Co. on account and at the risk of Mr. Govindass Luchmondass.

100 full pressed bales fully good Bengal cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 mahogany-square Pianoforte, by Schiedmayer, nearly new.

1 mahogany-cottage Pianoforte.

A few articles of household furniture, consisting of drawing room, couches and chairs, teapoy, chest of drawers, cupboard, with glass doors, arm chairs, plated tea and coffee service, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Rahimtoola Motanee—
VB-3471—1 case marin .
VB-1184-5—1 case gold satin.

By order of Pranjiwun Narronjee, and on account and at the risk of Morarjee Jaitha.

2 cases each 200 pieces gauze 12 yards.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand English built open carriage.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

CARLTON WHISKEY FOR SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s. s. Braunfels.

20 boxes, each 1 dozen quarts, Richard Mathews and Co.'s Carlton Whisky, 11 years old.

In lots to suit purchasers.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Linden House, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany Cottage Pianoforte by Soundy and Co., Hinks' lamps, pictures, real Persian large carpets, &c., the property of Captain TICE.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Furniture Bazar, opposite the Crawford Market, the entire valuable stock-in-trade of Khoja Hassain Megjee, Furniture Merchant, consisting of teak and blackwood furniture, such as drawing room suits, handsome Cabinets and chiffoniers, new bentwood chairs, single and double new bedsteads, zinc bath tubs, furniture tapestry, velvet and cretonne wire mattresses, etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 4th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, one sweet-toned mahogany semigrand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, one handsome 18-stops American organ, a large English-made cooking stove with chimney, English-made brass bedstead, tiger cage, Hink's lamps, pictures, etc., the property of W. PURVIS, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KOOMBARWADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

ON SATURDAY, the 4th day of February at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Gangbai, widow and executrix of the will of the late Thucker Lakhamsey Ookerda, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Hurjee Mehta and Jayabhai Hurjee (Insolvents) in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of May, 1889, and in the indenture of further charge, dated respectively, the 31st day of July, 1889, and 4th day of June, 1890, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of Koombarwada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 328 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 2958, new No. 9910, old Survey Nos 195, 223, and 5, and new Survey No. 4937, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C. ward N. 7667, and Street Nos., 205, 203, and bounded on the east by the Koombarwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Raja Ajoy, and on the south by the property of Daya Poonja, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1893.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY MARBLE CHINA GUILT ENAMENL CLOCKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SHERIFF SON & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Apollo Street, a consignment of fancy clocks, consisting of marble clocks with bronze statuette, plain and enamel dial, splendid lever, 15-day wind, of assorted sizes and patterns.

SHERIFF, SON & Co.

Bombay, January 30, 1893.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 161 Military Messes and 46 Club with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET SES FILS.	Epernay.
J. SACCONE.	Gibralta
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London

MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztela E. Yriarte, Cadiz.
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

"HALL LINE."

WE BEG to notify that the FARES by this line of Steamers will be as follows from 23rd January until further notice. These Fares will be applicable to all vessels leaving after the said date from Bombay:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
To LIVERPOOL...	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	
" MARSEILLES..	Rs. 550	Rs. 300	
" LONDON, via MARSEILLES	Rs. 651	Rs. 400	Including Railway Fare from Marseilles.

EDWARD, BATES & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on MONDAY, 30th January 1893, at 4 P M., to transact the following business:—

I.—To receive the Report of the Outgoing Committee.

II.—To confirm the nomination of the Members of the new Committee, made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII.

III.—To elect new members;

And to transact any other Business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce: Bombay, 23rd January, 1893.

TO CONTRACTORS.

I.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer-in-Charge of Bombay Arsenal, up to 12 Noon, on 27th February 1893, for the supply of Blankets, I. P. and Saddle I. P. to the Arsenals and Corps in the Bombay Circle from 1st April 1893 up to the 31st March 1894.

II.—Printed forms of "Lists or Schedules" of the Blankets (more or less, for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, are obtainable at this office daily Sundays and holidays excepted), from 1s to 25th February 1893, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., (on Saturdays till 1 p. m. only). The term "more" includes the supply of Blankets if required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

III.—Tenders will only be received on these printed forms which are procurable on application at this office at the rate of ONE RUPEE for each set.

IV.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 O'clock Noon on MONDAY, the 27th February, 1893. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

V.—All further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned.

C. A. EMPSON, Lt.-Col., R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.

Bombay, 20th January, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT No. 106 OF 1891.

SETIBA BALLARAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street by his mother and next friend LAXIMIBAI, wife of BALLARAM RAMJI.......................... Plaintiff.

vs.

BHIMABAI, widow of RAMJI SETTIBA, and MARUTI RAMJI, both of Bombay Hindoos, residing at Kamatipoora 3rd Street in house No. 91, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said RAMJI SETTIBA and VITHABAI and NIRA AI, also of Bombay Hindoos, residing in house No. 91 aforesaid Defendants

PURSUANT to the order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of January 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Ramji Setiba, late of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died in Bombay, on or about the Tenth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-eight, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar Month from the date hereof or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 392 OF 1891.

KUBLIBAI, wife of VRIJVULUB MANSUKHRAM CHOKSEE and Administrator of the estate and effects of JAMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, deceased, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Cowasjee Patell Tank, outside the Fort ... Plaintiff.

vs.

JAVERBAI, widow of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, and administratrix of the estate and effects of MUNCHARAM PITAMBURDASS, deceased, also of Bombay Hindoo, residing at Bhooleshwur, outside the Fort of Bombay, and Motibai, wife of TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, and daughter of JUMNADASS PITAMBURDASS, a minor, under the age of 18 years, by her guardian *ad litem* TULSIDASS BHUGWANDASS, residing at Bhooleshwar...................Defendants.

PURSUANT to an order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Muncharam Pitamburdass, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased, the testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the 14th day of April, 1873, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 16th day of January 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 376 OF 1889.

KOOLSAMBIBI, widow of the late AHMED SHAH MAHOMED of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, by her son and constituted Attorney OOMER AHMED, both residing in Hassan Khan Khalifa Street, outside the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiff.

vs.

AHMED MAHOMED of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Butcher Street, without the Fort, Ebrahim Chand, in his own right and as one of the heirs of CHANDBIBI and OOLSAMBIBI, one of the heirs of the said CHANDBIBI, residing at Hassan Khan Kulifa Street, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 9th January, 1892, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of Fatmabai, wife of Ahmed Mahomed, late of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, intestate in the pleadings in the above Suit mentioned, who died at Bombay on or about the Second Day of September in the Christian Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-three, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within One Calendar Month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 23rd day of January, 1893.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned ARTICLES required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April 1893, and ending 31st March 1894.

(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as brooms, baskets, &c.
(d) Kerosine oil (brand or brands to be named by tenderer) for Public lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of bullocks and drivers for rubbish, Night Soil, Cesspool, and Water carts.
(g) Supply of rations for European and Native Patients, Contagious Diseases Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Wood, Iron, and other articles.

2. Documents showing the conditions to be complied with by the person whose tender is accepted, may be seen at, or obtained on written application on prepayment of answer, on application to the Secretary, Cantonment Committee Office, Poona.

3. Blank forms of tender can be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee, at 8 annas each.

4. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 noon on the 15t February, 1893.

5. The sum of Rupees 10 in cash must accompany each tender as earnest-money.

6 A sum equal to not less than 1-12th of the annual value of the contract must be deposited within one month from the date of acceptance of the tender as security for the fulfilment of the contract in the event of the tender being accepted.

7. The earnest-money will be forfeited to the Government, and the provisional acceptance of a tender IPSO FACTO revoked if the security, hereby required, is not deposited on or before the date mentioned above.

8. The undersigned will refuse to receive any tender unless it be submitted in a sealed cover, bearing such superscription as shall enable him to clearly understand what contract the tender is for.

9. The undersigned will refuse to accept any tender which is not accompanied by a declaration that the person making it does not belong to, and is not directly or indirectly connected with the service of the Cantonment Committee or of the Government. If any such declaration is found to be untrue, any contract based on the tender will be liable to rescission by the undersigned, and the contractor will have no claim to compensation in respect of such rescission.

10. All tenders will be opened by the undersigned at 12 noon on the 15th February 1893.

11. The authority to accept a tender rests in the Cantonment Magistrate, who will, at his discretion, accept the highest or lowest, or any other tender, or reject any, or all tenders submitted.

E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, Major,
Secretary, Cantonment Committee and Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

Poona, January 1893.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. PHILLIPS, a Banker's widow, also TRAINED NURSE, is anxious to receive CHILDREN to BOARD and EDUCATE with her own. Her house is in a most healthy part of St. Leonards-on-Sea (South Coast.) Parents may be sure of having every refinement and comfort. References may be had from Doctors and Patients who have resided in the Colonies. Terms 100 Guineas a year. Doctors visit and report to Parents twice a year. Address Mrs. PHILLIPS, 28, Charles Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ....£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND......£70,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburgh, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES—Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000 during the half year ending 30th June or the half year ending 31st December.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
April 13, 1892.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs 10, no interest is allowed.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
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AMOY.
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PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs 1,000, and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.

49, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP............ Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—6 % p.a. compounded half yearly.
STERLING DEPOSIT—4 % p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p.a. on balances over Rs. 250.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY—PENSIONS-INTERESTS-DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.......................£1,000,000
(With power to increase to ....£4,000,000)
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

WM. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
H. COKE, Esq., (Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.)
GEOFFREY GLYN, Esq., (Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.)
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London Office..........................14, AUSTIN FRIARS, E.C.
Chief Office in Persia.....TEHERAN.
Branches at ....BUSHIRE, ISFAHAN, MESHED SHIRAZ, AND TABRIZ.
Agencies at............................BAGDAD, BOMBAY, BUSREH AND CALCUTTA.
London Bankers ....MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

"NEOSOTE."
"DISINFECTANT POWDER."

DISCOVERED by MESSRS. W. BAIRD and Co., of Glasgow, and much sought after as a valuable and powerful Disinfectant.

This Powder contains in the same volume more Antiseptic than ordinary 20 per cent. powders, and the low price renders it beyond competition.

Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations, Rs. 5½.

AGENTS:—
ROGERS & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,035xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,640
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£3
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	197
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Nil
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	270
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,325	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,075xd
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	335
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	105
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	79
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	447½
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	877½
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	855x1 205
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,100	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	117½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290 w.d
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	130
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	435
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	130
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	520 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	440
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	250
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237½
Volkart	...	1,000	100	... Rs. 100	890

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	,00	all	Rs. 20	470
Anglo-Indian	1,315		100	5	85
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	0	all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	390
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	325nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	480
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,080
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	675
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,030
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725 w.d.
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	630
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	430
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	480
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	685
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	675 w.d.
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,100
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	375
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,000
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	16 pr. ct.	625 w.d.
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	210
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	860
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	740
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	535
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	715
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	990
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	135
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,825xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	450	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	625
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	450
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	600
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,075
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	300
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	2,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	620
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	675
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-14	
China Leaf	,,	25-10	Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-8	,,
Do. do. new	,,	25-3	,,
Australia do.	,,	25-12	
Bombay do.	,,	25-12	
English Sovereigns	,,	16-6	
Do. [illegible]	,,	16-5	
Bar Silver 17 [illegible]	,,	106-8	
Do. 17½ do.	,,	106-11	
Carolus Dollars	,,	280	Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	227	
Five-Francs		318	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Annual Meeting, Chamber of Commerce, 4 p.m.
Royal Yacht Club Dance.
Skating Rink: The Japanese Yammatoo and his Family.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 28th:—Assyria (s), from Busreh; Wissman (s), Zanzibar; Oriental (s), Aden; and Wennington Hall (s), Barrow. Yesterday:—Ramillies (s), Cardiff; Inchisla (s), Cardiff; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; and Wave Queen (Bg), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 28th:—Hesper (s), for Elephant Point; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf; Nizam (s), Calcutta, &c.; Mab (s), Antwerp; Pekin (s), London, &c.; Gutenfels (s), Hamburg; and St. Fillans (s), Dunkirk. Yesterday:—Greatham (s), for Antwerp; and Kapurthala (s), Karachi.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Chatfield left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Pekin and Malwa left the dock on Saturday.

A MISSING BOY.—Cazee Ebrahim Cazee Hassam, residing at Mirza Street, reported to the police, that his nephew, named Noosab Ismail, aged about seven years, left home on Friday, and has not been seen since.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	On Two Comic Song	Ackermann.
Overture	Eliza E Claudio	Mercadante.
Berceuse	(From Orchestral Suite)	C Hoby.
Valse	The River of Years	Liddell.
Fantasia	A Night in Berlin	John Hartmann.
Galop	Light as a Feather	Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

JAPANESE MAGIC.—Our advertisement columns contain an advertisement of the marvellous exhibition, to-night, of Japanese magic and mystery, at the Skating Rink, opposite Victoria Terminus, by "Yammatoo and family," composed of slack wire dancers, acrobats, and oriental magicians. The company has travelled all over the United States of America and Australia, and has gained favourable press notices. They promise a great treat for the Bombay public.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual general meeting of the Grant College Medical Society will be held in the Grant College Library, at 4 p.m., to-morrow. The minutes of the last meeting will be read and confirmed. Dr. D. R. Burdi will be elected, and Dr. D. J. Mantri will be proposed, members of the Society. The president will propose Dr. H. V. Carter, an honorary member of the society. The hon. Secretary will lay the balance-sheet of the last year before the meeting for its adoption. Dr. R. N. Khory will deliver the annual presidential address. The office-bearers for the current year will be elected. Such other business as may be brought before the Society by the secretary will be transacted.

SUICIDE OF A DEAF-MUTE.—At the Mount Road, yesterday, Dr. Thomas Blaney, the Coroner, held an inquest, touching the death of a deaf-mute, named Moosa Ebrahim, a Mahomedan boy, aged fourteen years. On the 26th instant, some children, playing at Narel Wady, raised an alarm, that the deceased had jumped into a well. A police sepoy, doing duty at the Mount Road, went up to the place. On inquiry, he learnt that the water of the well was so filthy that nobody would go into it to search for the body. The well was dragged for two days, but the body could not be found until, yesterday, when it was seen floating on the surface of the water, and taken out. The deceased was subject to fits. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by jumping into a well, while in an unsound state of mind.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, on Saturday last, Vishnoo Juggunnath was charged with theft of a metal-watch and a cap, belonging to his cousin, Govind Amrita, a clerk in the Public Works Department, residing at Mahim. It appeared that the accused, who lived with the complainant, had often committed theft in the house of his cousin. On the 14th instant he stole the watch from under the pillow of the complainant, and ran away. He afterwards pledged the watch with a Marwadi for five rupees. On Saturday morning the complainant met the accused on the road. He called a police sepoy and handed over the accused to him. The charge being proved his Worship convicted and sentenced him to be sent to the Reformatory for two years.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday last, disposed of the case, in which Sajoo and Devoo, two women, were charged with the theft of a silver ornament, valued at Rs. 24, the property of Govind Luxmon. The accused Sajoo was in the keeping of a police sepoy, named Rama. On the 7th instant, the complainant gave the silver ornament to Sajoo, to pledge for eleven rupees. Sajoo took the ornament, and, accompanied by Devoo, went to a Marwadi, pledged the ornament for Rs. 19, and paid Rs. 11 to the complainant. The policeman Rama, who bore a grudge to Devoo, induced the complainant to report to the police that the ornament was stolen. The police, on inquiry, learnt that the ornament was given by the complainant to Sajoo to pledge, and that the second accused had only accompanied her. On the evidence before the court his Worship said the charge was not proved. Both the accused were accordingly discharged. The Magistrate convicted the complainant of bringing a false charge against the two women, and fined him Rs. 25. The amount of the fine, if paid, was ordered to be divided equally between the two accused.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT.—The case, in which Pestonje Maneckje, a Parsi wine merchant, carrying on business, at Pydownee, was charged with making false or fraudulent trade marks on bottles or receptacles containing port-wine, under Sections 487 and 488 of the Indian Penal Code, and Sections 6 and 7 of the Merchandise Marks Act, was called on for further hearing, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper. Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. F. A. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhai, and Jamsedji, represented the accused. Mr. Anderson, in addressing the court on behalf of the defence, spoke at great length upon the law as well as the evidence adduced. The learned counsel contended that the European names of companies and places that were written on the labels of the bottles of wine did not represent that they were manufactured by any of those companies or at any of those places. They were the respective names of different kinds of wine sold by the Bombay wine-merchants. The very low price at which the wine was sold was quite enough to show that the accused could not practice any sort of deception. He had no knowledge as to whether the wine was Spanish or German. All that he knew was that the wine was brought in Spanish casks from the German port of Hamburg. In the absence of any proof as to where the wine was manufactured, there was a strong presumption that it was cheap Terragona Spanish port-wine, exported from Hamburg. The prosecution failing to prove where the wine was manufactured or produced, it must be taken for what it represented to be, namely Spanish port-wine. On Mr. Anderson concluding his address, the Magistrate took time to consider his decision.

THE British Trade and Navigation returns for December and the twelve months ended on Dec. 31 are published. The imports for December amounted to 37,879,129*l*. compared with 43,261,980*l*. for the corresponding period in the previous year, being a decrease of 5,382,851*l*. The exports for the month were 19,304,636*l*., against 19,839,815*l*., showing a decrease of 535,179*l*. The imports for the twelve months ended December last were 423,892,178*l*., compared with 435,691,279*l*., being a decrease of 11,799,101*l*. The exports for the same period amounted to 227,060,224*l*., against 247,235,150*l*., showing a decrease on the twelve months of 20,174,926*l*.

INQUIRIES have been made by the *Dundee Courier* at various shipping ports in Great Britain, as well as at a number of foreign ports, to ascertain the full effect of the present depression in shipping. At each of the seaports large numbers of steamers are lying idle, over 150 vessels, representing a tonnage of 350,000, being laid up in the Tyne alone. In London only 17 vessels are reported to be laid up, but this is accounted for by the heavy dock charges levied at that port. At Liverpool 156 steamers, representing 159,000 tons, are lying idle. Altogether there are at English and Scottish ports 479 vessels laid up, representing a total tonnage of 856,000. In addition to these there are at various Continental ports 99 steamers, representing about 100,000 tons' carrying capacity. The lying idle of 500 vessels represents a loss in wages of not less than 50,000*l*. per month, and this loss falls upon 8,000 unemployed sailors, engineers, officers, and others.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

REGARDING the interception of troops on the way home from India to England, the 2nd Battalion Devonshire is the only regiment available to reinforce the British garrison in Egypt. It has been already landed, probably not more than 500 strong. No other troops from this country are at sea. The Troopship Malabar, with details of various regiments, was to have left Karachi on Monday, but owing to an outbreak of small-pox among some of the men the vessel has probably been detained.

LIEUTENANT PAKENHAM, Grenadier Guards, has tendered his resignation as A.-D.C. to the Viceroy, and Lieutenant Pollen, extra A.-D.-C., will be confirmed in his stead. Lieutenant Pakenham goes home in March.

THE Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ending 14th Jan., 1893, are Rs. 7,966 0 0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 7,204-0-0. Increase, Rs. 762-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th Jan, 1893, Rs. 156-3-2. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 141-4-2. Increase, Rs. 14-15-0. Receipts form 1st to 14th Jan., 1893, Rs. 15,661-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 14,268-0-0. Increase, Rs. 1,393-0-0.

THE Conference of Provincial Postmasters-General in Calcutta is likely to have a very practical bearing on the accounts system of the Postal Department. One of the first steps taken by Mr. Fanshawe on his appointment as Director-General was to ask Government to place the accounts branch of the Post Office directly under the Comptroller and Auditor-General and the details of a revised account system are now being worked out. The growth of money orders, which have now reached a yearly total of nearly eight millions, has further rendered it necessary that some simple form of audit should be introduced. The Conference will also direct its attention to another matter. During the last ten years the business done by the Post Office generally has expanded in a remarkable manner, and a point has now been reached where consolidation is required. The question of reorganisation has forced itself to the front, and it must be taken up at once, as the Department has by no means reached the limit of its capabilities, multifarious though the duties of its officers now are.

A COLOMBO telegram to a contemporary states that the Messageries Maritimes steamer Niemen, after breaking her propeller shaft off Foul Point, made for the coast under sail, and as the water was entering and the pumps failed, she was beached 17 miles South of Trincomalee. She slipped back into 30ft. water.

THE net commission received by the Administrator-General of Madras during the half-year ending the 30th June last amounted to Rs. 8,872-12-6, or an average of Rs. 1,478-12-9 per mensem, and consequently no portion of the Government allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem was drawn by him.

ON the 5th January a wandering dog attacked and bit two boys and some animals in Sialkote city; they went at once to hospital and were treated. The dog was hunted down and killed, and taken to Surgeon-Colonel Roe, who innoculated two rabbits from it. One rabbit died in 12 days with all the signs of dumb madness; and the second on the 20th in the same way, thus experimentally demonstrating that the dog was rabid. The son of Captain Dawson, of the "Bays," at Sialkote, was also bitten while playing with a fox terrier, which has since died, and the whole history of the animal and the result of the post mortem showed that it was undoubtedly rabid. The boy has gone to Paris for treatment, but the two unfortunate natives bitten on the 5th must take their chance of life. There were six deaths from hydrophobia last year in the Sialkote district, says the local paper, but rabies is beginning to show itself in 1893 in a manner that promises to give much worse results, and to demonstrate forcibly the urgent necessity that exists for a Pasteur Institute in India.

COLONEL JAN HAMILTON, who has just been appointed Military Secretary to Sir George White, the Commander-in-Chief elect, is an old 92nd officer. He was with the regiment in Afghanistan in 1879-80 and saw a good deal of fighting about Kabul. His next war service was at the Cape, against the Boers. He showed marked galantry at Majuba Hill, being one of the officers who believe that a bayonet charge was the only effective way of checking the advance of the enemy; but such a charge was not allowed, and Captain Hamilton was shot down with many of his men when the Boers got to close quarters. His wound, like that of Major Singleton, of the 92nd, was a very severe one, but he was more fortunate than his brother-officer in that he recovered from his injuries. He joined Sir Frederic Roberts' personel staff in Madras, and continued to serve thereon up to his appointment as Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, some rough work in the Nile campaign being thrown in. In Colonel Hamilton's case promotion has been as rapidly as it was slow in that of Sir George White. He was promoted to the command of a company in the 92nd Highlanders in February 1882, and became full Colonel in the army less than ten years afterwards. His appointment will be popular with the army in India, and more particularly so in the Bengal Presidency, where he is personally known to almost every officer, from Quetta to Manipur. This is no mean qualification in an officer who has to be Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

LORD CARRINGTON was present on January 11, at a meeting held in March in honour of Mr. Brand, M.P., and delivered an address on the present conditions of agriculture in England, in which he indicated disbelief in the beneficial effects of either bimetallism or protection, held that there was necessity for reform of land tenure, and maintained that much might be done to tide over the depression by reasonable reductions of rent, while he also advocated the further development of the allotment system.—A first report of the organising committee of the National Agricultural Conference has been forwarded to local agricultural associations and clubs throughout the kingdom, setting forth the questions involved in Lord Winchilsea's scheme, and urging their consideration prior to the meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture on January 31.—The Hon. C. T. Knyon, Conservative M.P. for the Denbigh Boroughs, has written to Lord Winchilsea, declaring his inability to aid the movement for an agricultural union unless it be "cut adrift from the double fallacy of protection and bimetallism."

A FIRE which resulted in loss of life and the destruction of a vast amount of property, broke out late on the night of Jan. 5 in a warehouse in Juniper Street, Liverpool, and raged for fifteen hours. The warehouse was one of a block of four, all filled with cotton. Owing to the volumes of smoke which filled the place and the streets in its neighbourhood in the early stages of the outbreak, the firemen were for some time unable to direct their efforts to the spot where they would have been most effective, and when the abundant supply of water could at last be fully utilised it seemed to be of little avail, so fierce and extensive had the fire then become. Three of the four wherehouses were destroyed, with the greater portion of their contents, involving a loss roughly estimated at 350,000*l*. Shortly before noon on the 6th an outer wall of one of the warehouses collapsed, killing two firemen, named Beer and Watt, and seriously injuring a third. The fire is stated to have been the most destructive that has occured in Liverpool since the Landing Stage was burnt in 1874.

GREAT consternation was caused on January 11 on board her Majesty's ship Medea in Chatham Dockyard, when it became known that four men who had been told off to clean the double bottom of the ship were missing. A search being instituted it was found that the four men were still beneath the engine-room. A rescue party was formed, and two men were got out alive, but the other two were so swollen that they could not be got through the manholes. These were evidently dead. It has been ascertained that the men lighted a fire in the bogey, and took it into the double bottom for warmth. The dead men are a Marine and a stoker. Workmen were set to cut away the plates to get the bodies out, and a doctor was summoned. The rescued men are in great danger. Further inquiries show that the men were engaged upon what is always considered to be hazardous work—namely, the coating of the inner bottom of the vessel with an anti-fouling composition. The composition gives off an odour, even when used in the open air, but the weather being cold, the men increased the danger by lighting a fire in violation of the regulations.

M. WADDINGTON, the French Ambassador, has returned to London from Paris. Owing to threats emanating, it is believed, from the French Anarchists, it has been found necessary to guard the Embassy at Albert Gate by constatbles in plain clothes.

M. GENNADIUS, the Greek Minister to England, who has, in common with the Greek Ministers on the Continent, been recalled, has postponed his departure from London until next month, when he proceeds to Athens. It is understood that after a lapse of time the Greek Kingdom will be again represented by a Minister Plenipotentiary, and it is possible that M. Gennadius may return to England, where he has represented his country for nearly twenty years.

MAJOR LEVERSON, R.E.. Chief British Commissioner for the delimitation of the Anglo-Portuguese frontier in East Africa, has reported his return to England at the Foreign Office. Major Leverson has brought with him a number of maps, on which are defined the boundaries of the British and Portuguese territories as proposed by the Commission.

THE consumption of cotton appears, *Engineering* says, to be steadily and even rapidly increasing. In 1881-82 the aggregate consumption was estimated at 9,424,600 bales; in 1886-87 the total had advanced to 10,468,800 bales; and in 1891-92 it had further expanded to 12,933,619 bales. A check was experienced in 1884-85, but with this exception the consumption has been steadily advancing year by year. The consumption, for instance, of the last five years has been: 1887-88, 10,938,670 bales; 1888-89, 11,394,880 bales; 1889-90, 12,015,293 bales; 1890-91, 12,881,328 bales; and 1891-92, 12,933,619 bales, as already stated. The consumption of each year may be classified under four main heads: Great Britain, the European Continent, the United States, and British India. In 1881-82 the consumption of Great Britain was 3,640,000 bales; in 1886-87 it stood at 3,694,000 bales; and in 1891-92 at 3-977,000 bales. The European consumption was 3,198,000 bales in 1881-82, 3,640,000 bales in 1886-87, and 4,524,000 bales in 1891-92. The United States consumed 2,197,000 bales in 1881-82, 2,423,000 bales in 1886-87, and 3,290,000 bales in 1891-92. Finally, British India consumed 389,600 bales in 1881-82, 711,800 bales in 1886-87, and 1,142,619 bales in 1891-92. It will be seen that there has been a general advance all along the line, but that the proportionate increase in the consumption of British India has been especially marked.

THE receipts on account of Revenue from April 1, 1892, when there was a balance of 6,255,169*l*., to Jan. 7, 1893, were 62,363,947*l*., against 63,734,398*l*. in the corresponding period of the preceding financial year, which began with a balance of 6,370,897*l*. The net expenditure was 70,377,145*l*., against 71,099,138*l*. to the same date in the previous year. The Treasury balances on Jan. 7, 1893, amounted to 1,234-475*l*., and at the same date in 1892 to 1,170,253*l*.

MR. MADDEN, Q.C., has accepted the chief justiceship of the colony. The appointment is generally approved by the legal profession.

THE yield of gold in Victoria during last year was 663,000 oz.—41,000 oz. in excess of that of last year, and the largest that has been obtained since 1886.

WITH respect to the proposal that, in view of the strategic importance of Tasmania, the new Governor of that colony should be a military officer qualified to advise the Australian Colonies in time of war, Lord Ripon has telegraphed to the Acting Governor that he fears that the appointment of a Military Governor is impossible.

THE revenue returns for New Zealand for the nine months ending December show a total receipt of £2,940,000—an increase of £80,000 compared with the same period in 1891. It is expected that at the end of the financial year there will be a substantial surplus of revenue over expenditure.

THE struggle between masters and men in the cotton trade of Manchester is no nearer a settlement now than at its commencement nine weeks ago. Representatives of each side met the day the mail left and discussed the situation in a friendly spirit, but found it impossible to come to an agreement. Mr. Mawdsley, for the operatives, offered to accept a 5 per cent. reduction with a forty-hours week, but insisted that if full time was worked full rates must be paid. This the masters flatly declined, and submitted counter-proposals of a 5 per cent. reduction and a settle wage for twelve months. These were distasteful to the men's representatives, and the conference, after agreeing to meet once a fortnight while the dispute lasts, came to a close.

THE Belgian officer in command at the camp of Lusambo, established to protect the south-west territories of the Free State against the incursions of the Arabs in that region, has set out on an expedition against the chief Moharra, who is responsible for the massacre of M. Holdister and his companions. The Anty-Slavery Society of Brussels is taking steps to send supplies and munitions to Captain Jacques, who is in a difficult position at Albertville, on the west shore of Lake Tanganyika.

THE Congo Free State and the French Government have agreed on the frontier line—namely, the Mbomu and its tributary, the Sobinko, which comes from the Bahr-el-Gazal territory, and falls into the Mbomu, near Bangasso. After laborious negotiations in Paris between the Comte de Grelle Rogier and M. Ribot, this was offered as a last concession by France, and King Leopold has already agreed to it. But the ratifications have yet to be exchanged.

"TRUTH" says:—I hear from correspondents in Burma that Mr. F. McCarthy, who has been acting as the *Times* correspondent in Rangoon since Mr. Moylan—whose name is well known to my readers—came home in the spring of 1892, has, by his frankness and straightforwardness, contrived to inspire both the public and the local government there with every confidence in him as a Press representative. If it be true that Mr. Moylan is about to return to Rangoon almost immediately and renew his old position of correspondent in the place of Mr. McCarthy, "more's the pity," not only for the *Times*, but for the unfortunate inhabitants of Burma, and for all those who take an interest in that country.

OFFICIAL returns show a steady decline in the shipping of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

THE Chief Justice of British Columbia has declared legal the seizure by a United States cruiser last summer of the Canadian schooner Oscar and Hattie, which was sailing in contravention of the *modus vivendi* off the Island of Attu. An appeal will be made against this decision.

THE captains of two United States schooners, the Halcyon and the Ocean Belle, have each been fined 800 dols. at Ottawa for infractions of the Dominion Customs Laws in British Columbian waters. The clearest evidence was adduced that the vessels were engaged in smuggling Chinese into the United States.

DR. GEDDINGS, who was charged by the Federal Government to inquire into the alleged poisoning of a number of convicts in the Arkansas Penitentiary, has concluded his investigations. He says that the men died not from poison but from disease engendered by the filthy condition of the penitentiary. He rejects entirely the theory that death was due to cholera.

THE Dominion Government has decided that a Committee of the Cabinet shall, at the end of January, hear the appeal of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba against the Act of the Provincial Legislature abolishing the separate school system of the province. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has confirmed this Act, as having been legally passed. The case will now be considered in its judicial, apart from its political, aspect. The question to be decided is whether the Governor of Canada in Council can overrule the judgment of Judicial Committee.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS WROTE.

THE *Indian Spectator* says Dr. Gray, the Principal of the College, has forwarded to the dailies a transcript of the dictation paper of a candidate. Dr. Gray says that it is a specimen of the general attainments of a matriculated student. In saying so, Dr. Gray goes very far. It may be an exceptional case, and we may say that by such a perfunctory test even P.E.s and 1st B.A.s can be rejected. But let this pass. How unfair the whole affair is will be apparent from the fact that last November several matriculated candidates were admitted without any examination. Then, again, it is reported that female and European and Eurasian candidates are not required to submit themselves to this examination. If this is true, the logic of the Medical College Professors is truly unintelligible to us. The failurer of so many of the candidates is, in our opinion, to be attributed, not exclusively to a deficient knowledge of English, but also to the fact that several of them are unaccustomod to the voice of a European. It is well known, that in the mofussil most of these candidates have had no opportunity of becoming familiar with a European's voice, and hence they are unable to follow him, in the beginning. This appears to us to be the real cause of the failure of so many of them. We are sure that if they had been admitted, they would have got over the difficulty within a short time. That in Arts Colleges, where there is no such test, they do well, is apparent from what Dr. Peterson told the Senate, the other day. Therefore, there is no satisfactory reason why they should be thus excluded from the Medical College, when they had been declared fit by the University after a searching examination.

THE POONA HIGH SCHOOL.

The *Indian Spectator* says the local Government have published a *précis* of the correspondence relating to the question of the grant to the Poona High School for girls, about which a representation was made to the Secretary of State, by an influential deputation, some time ago. Although the claims of the School require to be sympathetically considered, there is some truth, it must, in all fairness be admitted, in the contention of Government, that they have to attend to the wants of other similar institutions also. The source of the real difficulty lies, to a large extent, in the Government's financial difficulties, whereby they are compelled to curtail their grant to education. It may also be noted once more that the withdrawal of State aid is proposed to be so gradual as to be scarcely felt.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Judgment.

187-90—Crawford, B and Co—The Kathiawar Trading Co vs Veerchund Deepchand—Bhaishunker and K.—Part heard.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

603-92—Wadia and G—Thamcoribai vs Hanmunt Ramchundra Behatte.

619-92—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassum vs Hajee Sulleman Abdool Wahed.

Postponed Long Causes.

291-92—Bhaishunker and K—Harrichand Muncharam and another vs Laloobhoy Maya Shunker—Tyabjee and D and M and J.

255-90—Wadia and G—Ratanbai and another vs Abdoolally Kurreemjee and another—J C Cama.

183-92—Chitnis, M and M—The Hon'ble F L Latham and others vs Mayaram Bhanjee and others—Payne, G and S.

216-92—Brown and M—D F Quiny vs Catharina Quiny and others—Brown and M, and C W and G.

204-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhundas Purmanandas and another vs Shunker Bapoo Salvi—Brown and M.

257-92—M N Saklatwalla—Narayen Janardhan Chhatre vs Tricumdas Kursondas and another—H S Dikshit.

6-92—M H Khan—Hajee Hassum Lalbhoy vs Charles Agnew Turner.

595-90—Tyabjee and D—Damordhur Soonderdas and another vs Lilladhur Shamjee—Brown and M.

512-91—Chalk, W and S—Jetha Purka and others vs Ramchundra Wittoba—H S Dikshit.

588-91—Roughton, and B—Chunilal Shewcharanlal and another vs Narandas Bacharam Caobey—Wadia, and G.

181-92—Bicknell and M—Ardesir Jamsetjee Madan vs Navajbai—Bhaishunker and K.

264-91—Chitnis, M and M—Bhanjee Vithaldas and another vs Beniprasad Beharilal and another—Bicknell, M and M.

15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and another vs Soondrabai alias Dhunbai and another—Wadia, and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For dismissal.

599-92—Payne, G and S—Thomas Douglas Charlesworth and another vs Mahomed Rahimtoola and another—Thakurdas, D and C—(Settled).

F A Little for Government—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870 and in the matter of the Government and Isaji Musajee—Thakurdas, D and C Claimant—(Settled).

Postponed Long Causes.

185-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ragoo Babajee vs The Jadowjee Raghujee Manufacturing Co—Little, S, N and B.

478-91—Daptary and F—Venkatrao Cassinath and another vs Cassinath Bapoo Camat and others—Chitnis, M and M.

296-92—Payne, G and S—Premcore alias Mottee vs Lukhmidas Runchordas and other—K D Shroff.

Thakurdas, D and C, and Chalk, W and S—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act X. of 1870 and in the matter of Government and in the matter of Sakaram Morarjee and others.

For hearing on Commissioner's Report.

714-89—Janardhan and A—Vinayek Wamon vs Savitribai and others—In person.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—First Criminal Sessions.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Fri. 3.—First Criminal Sessions.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Justices' Election of a Councillor.
H. E. the Governor opens Chinchli Horse Show.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Ribbon Ball, Government House.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Fri. 10.—Bombay Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp closes.
R. A. Regimental Sports at Colaba.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 14.—Theatricals in aid of Cathedral Girls' School.
Wed. 15.—Money lending and Land Investment Company.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 18.—B. V. A., Wheat Cup Competition.
Wed. 22.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coola.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Fri. 24.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 27.—B. V. Rifle Association, Coorla.
Tues. 28.—Bomb y Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Wed. 1.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 2.—Bombay Diocesan Conference.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 10.—Distribution of Prizes at the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 23.—Hughes Cup Races, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Mon. 10.—Second Criminal Sessions.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 27th January, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·911
Temperature of the Air	75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·9
Dew Point	64·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·689
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·0
Minimum do. d- (read at 8 a.m.)	65·4
General Directions of Wind*	N, NNE, NE, W, NW, NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	194

* From midnight to midnight.

A DEPUTATION of members of the Church of England Burial Reform Association, on Jan. 6, asked the Home Secretary to consider the necessity for the appointment of a Minister of Health, with a staff of sanitary inspectors all over the country independent of local authorities; for an inquiry into the effect of earth burial upon soil, water, and air; and for the more careful certification of the fact and cause of death in all cases. The Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Bedford, Sir Spencer Wells, and Sir Henry Thompson spoke in favour of the demands of the association. Mr. Asquith said he would report to the Cabinet the representations which had been made to him, but he did not hold out much hope that a Minister of Health would be appointed. He thought that some of the speakers had undervalued the provisions of existing laws with regard to the disposal of the dead; but he promised to consider the practicability of amending the system of certification, and expressed the opinion that a case had been made out for an inquiry such as the association desired to see instituted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Greatham, 1,531 tons, Captain W Humphries, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s St Fillans, 1,936 tons, Captain E D Fitz Gerald, sailed on Saturday last for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE s s Mab, 1,846 tons, Captain F W Rasmussen, sailed on Saturday last for Antwerp, with a general cargo and 9 deck passengers.

The s s Gutenfels, 1,749 tons, Captain W Thormann, sailed on Saturday last for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE s s Wissmann, 286 tons, Captain H Wiesckam, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Zanzibar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Drees, Mr Meneses, Mr Dadabhoy Cowasjee and 42 deck. The vessel is consigned to Mr F Heyer.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Frewly, M D, Mr E Pinhey, Mrs J Robertson and two children, Mr H J Rustomjee, Mr and Mrs Harrington, Mr Hajee Valee Subedar, Caridade DeMello and 96 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain J Skinner, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 17 cases opium, 42 horses and the following passengers:—Mr Abdul Aziz, Mr R Bin Jassim, Mr Syed Abrahim, 2 native women, Mr. W Airy, Captain G A Carleton, Mr Hunter, two Parsee ladies and 153 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Calder	400	Lovell	C	B & P S N Co
,, Merida	1487	Tompsett	D	W & A Graham & Co
,, Kirby Hall	1689	Phillips	F	E Bates & Co
,, Ponani	..	......	M	Shepherd & Co
,, Afghan	1139	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie
HARBOUR WALL.				
S.S. Satrunji		Nacoda		Shepherd & Co.
,, Kaveri		do.		do.

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.
The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean-time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. R. Rubattino	3044	Merello	3	F Branchi
,, Emir	2670	Newey	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Imperator	2043	Bechtinger	7	A L S N Co
,, Etola	2113	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
,, Lycia	2116	McNay	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Aston Hall	2468	McFee	12	E Bates & Co

,, Rydall Hall..2139..Brooks...100 tons crane...E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.
(Monday, January 30.)

H. D. Kuphus	948-71	B. P. Trust.
H. B. Curlew	305	B. P. Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Assyria (s)	Skinner	Busreh, Jan 14.
	Wissmann (s)	Wiesckam	Zanzibar, Jan 15.
	Oriental (s)	Moule	Aden, Jan 21.
	Wennington Hall (s	Lang	Barrow, Dec 24.
23	Ramillies (s)	Richards	Cardiff, Dec 21.
	Inchisla (s)	Hallwell	Cardiff, Dec 29.
	Nyanza (s)	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Jan 16.
	Wave Queen (Bq)	......	Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Hesper (s)	Jobson	Elephant Point.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Persian Gulf.
	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Mab (s)	Rasmussen	Antwerp.
	Pekin (s)	Street	London, &c.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg.
	St. Fillans (s)	FitzGerald	Dunkirk.
29	Greatham (s)	Humphries	Antwerp.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Fazilka, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Nurani, for Calcutta, &c.
,, Assyria, for Persian Gulf via K. Coast and Karachi

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
24	Pundua s	Creft	Rangoon, Jan 22.
25	Coromandel s	Wheeler	London, Dec 23.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 24.—Steamers Lalpoora and Castledale; ship Ross Shire; barque Franklin; and schooner Ida.
Jan. 25.—Ship Harland.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
25	Clan Macneil s	Glasgow.
26	Putiala s	Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.

Jan.		
25	Staffa s	Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—1,000½ cwts myrabollams, B Jaitha.
Etolia s—2,600 cwts myrabollams, P. Govindram; 375 cwts bone-meal, Cassum Mahomed; 15 bales wool, S Tanseikh; 40 bales wool, T Jewandas; 33 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

St Fillans s—637 cwts rapeseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts grounds, nuts; Volkart Brothers.
Emir s—2,001 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Afghan s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Aston Hall s—20,233 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Kirby Hall s—525 cwts gingelly seed, A Blascheck and Co.
R Rubattino s—150 tons old iron, Bhaisett and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Etolia —1,001 cwts linseed, Kilick Nixon and Co.
Greatham s—10 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 1,834 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lindesfarne s—50 cwts olibanum, Jetha Premjee.
Imperator s—600 cwts myrabolloms, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator —1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Emir s—10 cases bristles, Glade and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Carleton, Capt, Bo, R Lanc Regt, on duty, from Karachi.
Hickson, Major, Bengal, R E, to join, from England.
Purves, Brig-Surgn-Lt-Col, Ben I M D, from leave, from England,

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 28.

Howek, Lt-Col, Bengal 1st P I, on leave, to England.
Carleton, Capt, Bo, Rl Lanc Regt, on duty, to Deolalee.
Huddart, Capt, Bo, Royal Canadians, on duty, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th January.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday and Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.—Squad drill.

Nisbet Road Head-Quarters.

Wednesday and Friday, at 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla on Thursday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3. On Saturday next, the 4th February, No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m. sharp and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort.

No. 2 Company will parade at Grant Road Station at 4-30 p.m. and march with No. 1 Company to Mahaluxmi Fort.

Dress: Full Dress.

4. Leave of absence for six months has been granted to Gunner C. S. H. Sarl.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th January.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—

At the Oval.—Mondays and Fridays, at 6-30 a.m.
Byculla School—Mondays and Thursdays, at 5 p.m.
Indo-British Institution.—Tuesdays and Fridays, at 4 p.m.
St. Mary's School.—Tuesdays at 4-15 p.m., and Thursdays, at 7-15 p.m.
Byculla Scottish School.—Tuesdays, at 4 p.m.
Cathedral High School.—Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 p.m.

2. There will be Company drill for "A" Company on every Monday and Wednesday evening until further orders in the compound of St. Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon, at 5 p.m.

3. There will be Company drill for "B" Company every Wednesday evening until further orders at the J. J. Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.

4. There will be Company drill for "D" Company every Tuesday evening and for Recruits every Wednesday and Thursday evening at 5 o'clock behind the Telegraph Quarters.

5. There will be Company drill for "E" Company every evening (except Saturdays) until further orders in the St. Mary's School compound at 5-30 p.m.

6. The class of Instructions for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 1st proximo, and every Wednesday until further orders. Officers, N-C Officers and Volunteers desirous of attending the class, are requested to send their names to the Adjutant not later than the 31st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

7. There will be a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Association to-day at 6 p.m., at the Head-Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, to consider the proposed alterations in the Bye-Laws and this season's programme.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business of pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address 'William Lambert, 8, King William-street Charing Cross engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Goilkara:—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

URGENTLY NEEDED.
BY THE SISTERS OF THE CHURCH.
CHURCH EXTENSION ASSOCIATION,
VEPERY SQUARE, MADRAS.

CAST OFF CLOTHING and GIFTS of every description. Expenses of transit will be defrayed by the Society if desired. Also Donations towards the Establishment of a Permanent Home.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

THE NEW SCIENCE OF HEALING (without Medicines and without Operations). Price Rs. 4-8. "Am I well or sick?" As 5,40,000 copies of the German Edition and 20,000 of the English Edition of these two Books have been disposed of within two years. Bombay Agents:—KHAN BAHADUR G. M. MUNSHI and SONS, Booksellers, Stationers, Rubber-stamp Makers and General Agents, Anglo-Oriental Book Depot, 52 and 56, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

DIAMOND RINGS and DIAMOND JEWELLERY.—The Largest Stock of Diamond and other jewellery will be found at MESSRS. MARCKS and Co., Ld., of Bombay and Poona. Their turnover having vastly increased they can sell at LOWER PRICE, than other Houses. Inspection invited.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PUMPS, BLACK SATIN LINED, very best quality. Rs. 11 net.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

A BUNGALOW is to be rebuilt at POONA. Contractors are requested to apply to "A. B.," care of this Paper.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices, just unpacked. Best Redgate Hams from 8 to 18 lbs. each at Re 1 per lb. Best Redgate Bacon on cut at 13 Ans. per lb. Best Double Gloster Cheese on Cut at 13 As. per lb.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

CHEAP KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Fresh consignment of our Celebrated Breakfast and Household Mixtures at As. 12 and 10 per lb. respectively.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a MANAGING CLERK for an Engineer's Office. Apply with testimonials to "S.," care of this Paper, stating Salary expected.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN 28.

BAR Silver was again 1-16d. higher in London yesterday, at 39 9-16d. per oz.; and 4 per cent. Rupee Securities advanced 7-16 per cent., say to £64⅜; while, in New York, the metal was ⅛ cent dearer, at 84⅛ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·87½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 17,000 oz. of Silver yesterday, at 84·25 cents. Consols in London were ⅛ per cent. higer, at 98⅜; while French Rentes in Paris were down ½ per cent., to 96¼. Paris Exchange in London was a centime lower, at francs 25·11½. The Indian Council placed two lakhs of extra Bills on Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 2 25-32d., which is 1-32d. above Wednesday's regular allotment price, though the same as was obtained for the extra allotment on that and the following days.

The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2⅞d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £120,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold, all to this port. Braziers' Copper was 108 lower, at £53-10 per ton.

To-day, Silver in London has declined ⅛d. per oz. to 39 7-16; and, in New York, it has lost yesterday's advance, being again quoted at 84 cents per oz. with Exchange unaltered. Four per cent. Rupee Paper remain, at £64⅜ in London; the only other changes in financial quotations being a return to Thursday's rate of 96⅝ for French Rentes in Paris; and a further decline of a centime in Paris Exchange in London, at frcs. 25·10½.

The Wheat Market was quiet yesterday at a decline of ½d. per cental in No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, at 6s. 4½d. ex.-quay; while Delhi being unchanged, at 6s. 3d. per cental. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,360,000 quarters, or 140,000 quarters more than the previous Friday's estimate. The Linseed Market was quiet at previous quotations.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5⅛d. per lb.; but American Arrivals, Surats, and Egyptians were unchanged. The day's Sales were only 4,000 bales; East Indians nil; and the market closed quiet; Surats dull; and Arrivals flat. The day's Imports were 13,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Market closed steady; Surats flat; and Arrivals dull; the Sales having been 4,000 bales again, without any East Indians; and the Imports 16,000 bales. There has been no further change in spot or arrival quotations; but Fine Broach at Havre is half-a-franc higher, at fcs. 60. The Manchester Market remains quiet but steady.

The weekly statistics show the Sales of Cotton in Liverpool to have been within 1,000 bales of the previous week's total, at 30,000 bales (no Surats having been taken); while the amount forwarded to consumers was 1,000 bales more, at 47,000 bales. The week's Imports were 8,000 bales less, at 69,000 bales. The total Stock had increased by 7,000 bales, and was yesterday 9,000 bales less than at the same time last year; but 688,000 bales heavier than in 1891. The total Visible Supply had fallen off by 30,000 bales; but of Surats, there were 10,000 bales more in sight; and the comparative figures which we give below now show a falling off of 243,000 bales in the total Supply for all Europe, and an increase of 798,000 bales as against last year, and the year before, respectively; and in the case of East Indian Cotton, a falling off of 9,000 bales, and 216,000 bales, in the same comparison. The price of American Cotton in Liverpool was yesterday 1-16d. lower than on the previous Friday, both on the spot and to arrive; the ready quotation being 1 1-16d. higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 1-16 above that ruling in 1891.

Spot Cotton in New York declined 1-16 cent yesterday, to 9⅝ cents; but Futures for April were unchanged at 9·51 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 9,000 bales, the week's total having been not much more than half that of the corresponding week last season, or a third of that in the previous year; the falling off being now 1,445,000 bales compared with last season, and 1,296,000 bales as against the one before.

There has been no further change in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands to-day; but April Futures are 4 points higher, at 9·55 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are 10,000 bales, going against 39,000 bales last year, and 35,000 bales the year before. The cotton in sight is 5,220,000 bales, compared with 5,120,000 bales visible at the end of the previous week.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Week's receipts	71,000	130,000	198,000
„ exports to U. Kingdom..	25,000	78,000	110,000
„ „ Continent	34,000	55,000	56,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. '92	3 941,000	5,386,000	5,237,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	1,485,000	2,268,000	2,055,000
„ „ to Continent do. ..	1,187,000	1,446,000	1,652,000
„ Stock in the Ports	1,059,000	1,230,000	907,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 27th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Total supply of all kinds	4,300,000	4,543,300	3,502,200
„ „ Surats	197,000	205,590	413,010

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	1,644,000	1,653,070	955,840
„ London	4,000	10,000	20,000
American Afloat	120,000	235,000	275,000
East Indian „	10,000	10,000	10,000
Total ...	1,778,000	1,908,070	1,260,840
Price of Mid.-Americans	5⅛d.	4 1-16d.	5 1-16d.
„ Good Dhollers	4⅛d.	3 9-16d.	4d.
Difference	1d.	½d.	1 1-16d.

Here, we have had a very quiet market for Cotton to-day; but previous rates are quoted all round. Beyond a contract for new Bhownugger for April-May delivery, at Rs. 248, no business for exporters' account has transpired; while the Mills have taken only 100 ready new Bengals, at Rs. 212; and 400 old Shajan, at Rs. 235 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet and unchanged in value, only a small export business having been done to-day.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers on the basis of previous rates, and in a steady market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	7,162	bales.
Wheat	16,883	cwt.
Linseed	2,640	„
Rapeseed	5,068	„
Gingelly	7,662	„
Poppyseed	508	„
Groundnuts	9,696	„
Castorseed	1,176	„
Rice	8,897	„

FREIGHTS are dull. The Ramore Head (s), now in harbour, has been fixed for two picked ports; the rates are believed to be 13s. 6d., if to one port, or 14s. per ton if to two ports.

EXCHANGE, after opening with a quiet feeling, became steady, and, at one time, 1s. 2 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits could only be had for two mails; but it was afterwards available again for February, and 1s. 2 15-16d. was the rate for any time forward. Bank remittance opened at 1s. 2¾d. both for Telegraphic and Demand; and one Bank sold the latter at 1s. 2 25-32d. for the mail. The market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 2 ¾ to 25-32d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2¾d.	„
Do.	3 months' sight.	1s. 2 13-16d.	„
Credits	do.	...1s. 2 29-32d.	„
Francs	do.	...1·56¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A further advance, to the extent of a half per cent., has been established in the price of Fours to-day, the closing quotations being 104 13-16 for this Paper, in all positions. 100½ to 101, nominal, is quoted for 4½ per Cents.

SHARES.—Business has been more lively in Cotton Mill and Press shares, and prices have moved in a number of cases—more frequently in favour of sellers' than the other way—at our revised quotations.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 28.

10 p.m.	73·1

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29.

6 a.m.	70·3
10 a.m.	73·6
2 p.m.	76·0
4 p.m.	74·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CHARSLEY-THOMAS—Jan 8, at Hazelwood, St Peter's-road, East Bournemouth, the wife of Lt-Col Charsley-Thomas, Senior Deputy-Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, of a daughter.

EDWARDES—Jan 7, Lady Blanche Edwardes, of a daughter (still-born).

MAXWELL—Dec 29, on board s s Lancashire, at sea, the wife of F D Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, of a son, who survived his birth only a few hours.

WATSON—Jan 9, at Hendre, Overton-park, Cheltenham, the wife of Dep-Sur-genl George Alder Watson, Bengal Army (retired), of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHALKE—STIDSTON—Jan 5, at St Andrew's, Plymouth, S Devon, Alfred Raymond, younger son of the late Commander J H Chalke, H E I C's Ben M S, to Mary Borlase (Minnie), elder daughter of Mrs. M Borlase and the late J Stidston, 8, Coryton-terrace, Mutley, Plymouth.

CHAMBERLAIN—HEYTHUYSEN—Jan. 4, at St Andrew's, Minehead, the Rev F W Chamberlain, Indian Chap. to Frances Wylie, fourth daughter of the late Maj.-Genl Van Heythuysen, Bo S C.

CROFTON—COTTON—Jan 5, at St Saviour's, Pimlico, Maj Richard M Crofton, R A, son of Maj-Gen Crofton, to Marion Emma, widow of the late Maj-A Cotton, 4th Goorkhas, and daughter of Admiral Sir Leopold Heath, K C B.

OGILVIE—HOUSTON—Jan 5, at 15, George-square, Edinburgh, Dr George Ogilvie, London, to Helen Hay, daughter of Deputy Surg-Genl J Houston, Madras Army (Ret).

WAYLEN—CAMPBELL—Jan 7, at All Saints', Norfolk-square, Frank Arthur Waylen, to Jessie Gertrude Campbell, elder daughter of the late D D MacIver Campbell Ben. C S.

WEBBER—MEW—Jan 4, at St Stephen's, South Dulwich, Henry Woolmington Webber, M D, eldest son of J Webber, M R C S, of Mannamead, Plymouth, to Ada Marian, third surviving daughter of Capt A P Mew, late of H M Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

BROWN—Jan 2, at Torquay, Helen, widow of the late John Brown, M D, H E I C, of Langholm, Dumfriesshire.

BRUTON—Jan 9, at 8, Park-street, Bath, Wrey Chichester, Bruton, Esq, late of the late Ben C S, aged 79.

HOTSON—Jan. 10, at 1, Park-crescent, Stoke Newington, N. Jeannette, widow of R M Hotson, late of the H E I C, aged 82.

YOUNG—Jan 4, at Marlborough House, Southsea, Genl Francis Young, I S C, aged 75.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BIGGS—January 22, at Tundla, the wife of the Revd W B Hesketh Biggs of a son (still-born).

BELTON—January 15, at Lahore, the wife of Mr Joe Belton, of a son.

KEMPBALL—January 23, at Simla, the wife of Captain G V Kemball, R A, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMPSON—RUDD—January 20, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Royapettah, Madras, by the Revd James Cooling, B A, assisted by the Revds F W Kelett, M A, and J Rungasawmy, the Revd William Burton Simpson, RA, Wesleyan Missionary, to Nellie, daughter of the late Thomas Rudd, Esq, of Dunstable.

DEATHS.

CAMES—January 20, at Madras, Conductor William Cames, aged 51.

KINNEY—January 20, at Calcutta, Captain Thomas P Kinney, of Salem, Nova Scotia, aged 76.

REILY—January 17, at Bobili, at the residence of her grandson Mr E Green, Salt and Abkari Department, Mary Ann, relict of the late George Reily, aged 84.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1893.

TO-DAY'S telegrams state that the Examining Magistrate has recommended the prosecution of thirteen personages of high position in connection with the Panama Canal Scandals on charges of corruption and bribery. Amongst these are M. Rouvier, formerly Minister of Finance, and M. Baihaut, Minister of Public Works in M. Freycinet's Cabinet of 1886, in which M. Carnot held the position of Minister of Finance. M. Baihaut is implicated by a statement of a most compromising nature made by M. C. Lesseps in his examination before the Magistrate. Seven Senators, Deputies, and two ex-Deputies, with M. Charles de Lesseps, Baron Cottu, and M. Fontane, Directors of the Panama Company, and M. Blondin, Cashier of the Credit Lyonnais, make up the list which is not yet by any means complete. The mail that arrived on Saturday brings the report of the commencement of the examination of the Directors; the name of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was associated with those of the three just named; but his attendance was excused on the score of age and infirmity. M. Eiffel, the famous originator and engineer of the Tower which bears his name, was also one of the accused, and it would, indeed, have been a marvel and a scandal in itself if he were not put upon his defence. M. Charles de Lesseps was the first examined. He assumed full responsibility for what had occurred. His father, he said, ever since he made the Suez Canal, was beset by inventors and by every one with a new enterprise to carry out. M. Bonaparte-Wyse, General Turr, and Baron de Reinach having obtained a concession from the Government of Columbia to pierce the Isthmus of Panama, he was appealed to, and told that he alone could carry such an enterprise to success. His son intimates that he advised him against the undertaking, but the creator of the Suez Canal allowed himself to be seduced. Father and son proceeded to Panama. The traffic was estimated, first, at five and-a-quarter million francs, and afterwards at seven millions. It was decided to found a company with four hundred millions capital, but the first issue was not floated. It would have been well for all concerned and for the French investing public, had the venture been then abandoned. The help of the great financiers and of the financial and other journals, as well as of the leading Paris and Provincial newspapers, had to be obtained, and it cost 800,000 francs, which was only a beginning. Two contractors assured de Lesseps that they could make the Canal for 512,000,000 francs; and took the contract. The work was begun, but made such slow progress that in two years the money available was expended, and the contractors complained that they had made no profit. The promoters were allotted shares for ten millions. The elder de Lesseps received ninety shares, which he sold to subscribe the proceeds to fresh loans, and his son declares that he lost on the whole. He himself received ten shares, which he sold for 20,000 francs each. The money seems to have been thrown out the windows. The Panama Railway was bought up, 1,250 francs being paid for each share, the market price of which in New York was fcs. 450. The cost of this operation was fcs. 93,000,000. As the Judge observed, happily M. Charles de Lesseps derived no profit from it.

Enormous sums were given to bankers and newspapers, and, apparently, to Senators and Deputies, and even Ministers, to say nothing of contractors, who were no whit behind the other horse-leeches in crying "give, give." As time went on it was determined to finish the Canal on the lock system, which, it was hoped, would cost only fcs. 600,000 000. A Syndicate was formed, the members of which were to be guaranteed against loss by an allowance of eight or nine per cent.—the expert says fourteen per cent.—on subscriptions obtained. The Credit Lyonnais and the Societé Generale prevented a crash by producing fcs. 30,000,000, for which they received 2,000,000 each. A banker, named Oberndorfer, suggested the idea of a lottery scheme—a brilliant idea, for which he received fcs. 3,000,000. He was a large speculator on the Bourse, and his hostility would have been mischievous. Baron de Reinach received fcs. 6,000,000, of which he laid out some in securing support, the nature of which was not specified, but was understood, at the time, and is now generally known. He mentioned to his friends in a café that he had received a million less than he ought, and was told that the truth was he had received a million more than he deserved. Charles de Lesseps stated that he took care not to ask Baron de Reinach what he did with the money. Reinach asked for ten or twelve millions, but only received five for expenses of publicity. Half a million was given to Cornelius Herz, a German electrician and financier, and it was very difficult to escape giving more. When M. Baihaut, Minister of Public Works was applied to with respect to a Lottery Loan Bill, he asked for a million, one instalment to be paid when the Bill was introduced into the Chamber, and the second when the Bill passed. "As it was not passed, I only gave him 375,000 francs." Upon hearing this the Court rose. The political aspect of all this is soon apparent. As we have said M. Freycinet was Premier and M. Carnot Minister of Finance in the Cabinet at the time. M. Carnot did not favour the Bill in the Chamber, and he informed the Committee which reported on it that he would not recommend the Bill. M. Freycinet has resigned his seat in M. Ribot's present Cabinet, and it is stated that this Baihaut incident renders his candidature for the Presidency impossible. The President himself was one of the Cabinet that consented to M. Baihaut's introducing the Bill, and he was one of the three other Ministers who countersigned the decree sanctioning the measure. The *Times* goes so far as to suggest a doubt as to whether a politician, who was so closely mixed up with the persons who are so gravely incriminated, can retain the moral authority and impartial dignity with which the office of President of the Republic ought to be clothed. But while making this not very friendly suggestion, the writer admits that there is no one to take the President's place who is not incapacitated by lack of influence and popularity, or by a discredited character, or by sheer insignificance. Lest France should be discouraged by this pessimistic estimate of the situation, the same journal, in accepting as literally true Count von Caprivi's jeremiad over the forlorn condition of Germany which compels him to press his Army Bill, professes to concur in the Chancellor's fear that a strong ruler may emerge from the present confusion, and assume the Dictatorship. It is idle to speculate on what may or may not happen. When Count von Caprivi obtains his additional £4,000,000, from his Parliament, we will hear less about the dangers of a French Dictatorship, and the fears of Germany at the unprecedented military preparations going in on Denmark.

It is more interesting, if not more profitable, to hear what M. Eiffel confessed to the Examining Magistrate. He was asked at the end of 1886 to undertake the locks. His first step, after visiting Panama, was to secure the financial co-operation of Baron Reinach, and, his second, apparently was to give nearly two millions to a friend of twenty years' standing, "who had the power of rendering great services by his journal and his business connections." As much more was given to Reinach. The Judge suggested that these sums were given to secure the contract, which yielded him a profit of thirty-four millions. To this M. Eiffel demurred, saying that his profits were only fifteen millions, and that the expert was wrong in setting his profits down at twenty millions. Well might Charles de Lesseps say that he was so disgusted with the endless exactions that if it had been his own concern he should have thrown the affair up. But as the interests of others were concerned he thought it best to go on in the hope of completing the Canal. He compared the demand of the Minister of Public Works for a million, to a highwayman's—"your money or your life!" The extraordinary thing is that neither the Lesseps nor any other of the Directors—of whom there were forty—appear to have resisted or resented the wholesale and shameless blackmailing. Of some twelve hundred millions obtained, only some three hundred and forty were expended on the works. Yet General Stokes, one of the British representatives on the Directorate of the Suez Canal Company, testifies that he has known M. Charles de Lesseps for seventeen years, and always found him the most honest and straightforward of men. It is inexpressibly sad that one bearing a name so honored, and with a personal reputation hitherto above reproach, should be now sent to the Court of Assizes to take his trial. But it is an exaggeration to say that France is "dismanned," as she was after the coup d'etat. Of over six hundred Deputies even M. Deroulede has not ventured to impugn the honesty of more than one hundred and fifty, and the long and patient preliminary examination of the Juge d'Instruction has established a prima facie case only against thirteen so far and their guilt has yet to be proved. The general elections are approaching, and the constituencies will doubtless make short work of those upon whom any taint rests. The Republic is still, what it was twenty-two years ago, the form of Government which divides France the least. A new Chamber, and even if necessary, a new President, will be elected within the year, and will probably be supported by the bulk of the Republicans and by the section of the Conservative parties who have, like the Pope himself, frankly accepted the Republic as the only form of Government now possible in France. Count von Caprivi, in the speech to which we have referred, declared that the maintenance of the Republic is above all things desirable, as the Republican form of Government is favourable to the cause of peace. Even while simulating fears as to the possible emergence of a Dictatorship in that country, which would make for war, the German Chancellor admitted that no man at all likely to be a Dictator has yet arisen. Nor is he likely to arise. General Boulanger is dead, and has left no successor, and the pretenders, more or less formidable twenty years ago, have effaced themselves.

MR. SECRETARY BLAINE, whose death is announced, was one of the few prominent latter-day statesmen of whose characters self-abnegation was a prominent trait. It is probable that he would have filled the Presidential chair on one, if not two, occasions had his natural modesty not prompted his retirement in favour of General Harrison. For some weeks past he had been seriously ill, and three weeks ago he had three relapses, and was believed to be dying, but, according to the latest mail news, though his condition was still critical, it was believed that he was much improved. No telegraphic news as to his condition was received in India, however, until that published this morning announced his death. Born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1830, Mr. Blaine was educated at the Washington College, graduating at the head of his class at the age of seventeen. Leaving college he became Mathematical Professor at the Kentucky Military Institution, and marrying in Kentucky removed at the desire of his wife to Maine, in which State, at Augusta, he ever since made his home. Abandoning mathematics he turned his attention to journalism. In Maine he took an active part in politics, and was one of the organisers of the Republican Party. He became one of its representatives in the State Legislature, after two years being elected Speaker. At the close of 1862, after serving four years in the State Legislature he was returned to the Congress, and during fourteen years was re-elected at the expiration of each term to that position. From 1869 to 1874 he was Speaker of the House of Representatives. The following year he was again put forward as the Republican candidate, but his Democratic opponent defeated him. A vacancy occurring in 1876 Mr. Blaine was again sent to Washington, and at the close of that Session was re-elected for the period ending 1883. Two years before its expiry President Garfield entrusted him with the portfolio of the Secretary of State. Mr. Garfield's assassination led to the resignation of the Cabinet, and having relinquished his seat for Maine on accession to office, Mr. Blaine remained out of Congress until 1884, when the Republican National Convention nominated him for the Presidency. Republican Party differences, however, led to a split in the camp, which gave the Democrats the opportunity they sought, and enabled them to secure Mr. Cleveland's return. The time now at his disposal Mr. Blaine devoted to writing his recollections of twenty years in the Congress, which he had begun after leaving the Cabinet and during his tour in Europe. He was back in America again before the Presidential Campaign, and was again offered the nomination as President. Of his success his party was pretty well assured, but he made way for General Harrison, and assisted in his return. On the new President favouring his Cabinet, Mr. Blaine assumed the office he had formerly held, and continued to discharge the duties of that office until the close of the last Congress. His name was repeatedly brought forward in connection with the last Presidential Election, but he again declined to stand. He has left his mark on American destinies, for to him is due the conception and the partial realisation of the idea of a zollverein of all the republics in North and South America.

MR. J. S. BALFOUR, who made his first entry into Parliament, on the death of Mr. Peter Rylands, as member for Burnley, is missing, and thus another casualty has occurred in the new Parliament before it has commenced its deliberations. Mr. Balfour is a son of the well-known authoress and lecturer Mrs. Clara Lucas Balfour. He was first Mayor of Croydon, and is, or was, a director of numerous public companies, the shareholders of which would be glad to hear tidings of him. It is twenty years since he became known as a company director, and at the time of his last return to Parliament his name was on the boards of seventeen different companies. The "Liberator" Building Society was the principal of these. Numerous Nonconformist ministers were among the shareholders, and possibly they were not at all of business-like habits, for they do not seem to have protested in any way when it was found that the funds were lent and re-lent, transferred and re-transferred till something like seven millions sterling had to be searched for and found wanting. The tramway he started paid five per cent. which people afterwards found was never earned and when the company went into the hands of a liquidator, the original investors lost all their money amounting to something like sixty thousand pounds. Of course Mr. Balfour had already cleared out of the concern. The electors of Croydon did not forget this, and rejected him when he canvassed the suffrages of the borough. But Burnley Liberals, badly in want of a candidate, took him on trust, and returned him. The liquidator of the London and General Bank and shareholders of the Liberator Building Society are now seeking for him, but do not know where to find him. His son declares he is still in England; one batch of his creditors has reason to believe he is in Spain, while another has information that he has gone to the Brazils. Wherever he may be the creditors in England are losing no time in seizing upon his estate in the hope of diminishing their own losses. It is feared that the public prosecutor will have something to say to him if ever the police succeed in bringing him back to his native land.

SIR RAYMOND WEST and Dr. John Pollen were examined the day the mail left before the Gresham University Commission, the object of which is to consider the desirability of making the London University a teaching as well as an examining institution. In the absence through illness of the President, Earl Cowper, Lord Reay took the chair. Sir Raymond gave an able and comprehensive review of the Bombay University system. Dr. Pollen detailed his experiences in learning Persian, Russian, and the Bombay Vernaculars. He advocated the establishment of a Teaching Board for the purpose of imparting instruction in Indian law and Indian survey and settlement systems, in connection with the periodical examinations for the Indian Civil Service. Mr. J. A. Baines was to be examined at the next meeting, on Thursday (19th inst.).

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Oriental arrived in harbour on Saturday last, making the passage in four-and-a-half-days from Aden. She left Aden at 0-31 a.m. on the 24th inst., under the command of Captain L. H. Moule, and dropped anchor in Bombay harbour, at 11-45 a.m., on Saturday. She maintained the average speed of 15·5 knots per hour, during the voyage.

IN our advertisement columns will be found the programme of the amateur theatrical entertainment to be given on the 14th proximo, in aid of the Building Fund of the Cathedral Girls' School. Two plays are billed for the evening "the Area Belle" and "Sunset." The former of these is well-known to most play-goers, and calls for no special remark. The latter is a dainty little drawing-room comedy, by Jerome K. Jerome, and has been founded with permission, upon Lord Tennyson's second and longer poem of "the Sisters," the germ of the play being taken from the lines, "—never morning wore to evening, but some heart did break." We have had a few amateur operettas of recent years in Bombay but not for a long time a play, pure and simple; and we trust those ladies and gentlemen who have given their time to getting up the plays will meet with a hearty reception on the 14th of February.

THE Resolution which was submitted to the meeting called by the Currency Association on Friday afternoon, at Calcutta, ran as follows:—(1) That no justification exists for the continuance of the policy of inactivity in regard to the Indian currency system which has unfortunately for so many years guided the Government of India; (2) that the International Monetary Conference having failed in its object, the Government of India should at once close the mints to the free coinage of silver as a first step towards the gold standard and putting currency on a stable basis, and that this meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon the Government of India the necessity for adopting this course without further delay.

RUDYARD is now a happy father, says a contemporary, Mrs. Kipling having given birth to a daughter.

LORD BRASSEY has been elected Master of the Shipwrights' Company for the ensuing year, and Mr. Josiah Griffin, Mr. Freeman, and Lord Norton, Wardens.

A MEETING at Melbourne of shareholders in the English and Australia Mortgage Bank has received from the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of that establishment, a report which condemns severely the late manager, and estimates that the total losses will amount to 1,000,000*l*. sterling. The committee consider, however, that if care be exercised, a dividend of 9s. 6*d*. in the pound may be secured. The shareholders resolved that the present voluntary liquidators should be superseded by others who will be appointed by the Supreme Court.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDALS.

PARIS, JAN. 28.

The report drawn up by the examining Magistrate finally recommends the prosecution at the Court of Assizes for corruption and bribery of seven Deputies and Senators, including ex-Ministers Rouvier and Deves, as also ex-Minister Baihaut; two ex-Deputies, and M. Blondin, Chief Clerk of the Credit Lyonnais, besides Messieurs Charles Lesseps, Fontane, and Cotton.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Bimetallic League held at Manchester, Sir W. Houldsworth and Sir Guilford Molesworth were agreed that Great Britain's attitude at the Brussel's Conference had been obstructive to the bimetallic movement.

A resolution was passed to the effect that it was the imperative duty of Government to support the creation of a stable par of exchange at the reassembly of the Conference.

TROOPSHIP MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Her Majesty's Indian troopship Crocodile has been stopped at Queenstown owing to her hawser becoming entangled with the propeller.

The troopship Himalaya has left Gibraltar for Egypt with the Black Watch on board.

REVOLUTION AT HONOLULU.

A bloodless revolution has taken place in the Hawaiian Islands owing to Queen Lilinokalani having tried to promulgate a new constitution excluding foreigners from the Government. The prominent citizens formed a Provisional Government and deposed the Queen, after which they passed a resolution asking annexation to the United States; the latter's acceptance of the proposal is, however, doubtful.

PRESENTATION TO SIR GEORGE WHITE.

A handsome silver piece of plate, accompanied by an address of congratulation, has been presented to General Sir George White, at Belfast, from the residents of county Antrim in honor of his being appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Sir George, in replying to the address, said his personal and imperial responsibilities would be heavy, but he hoped to discharge them in a manner to justify the confidence of his fellow-countrymen.

THE BANKING SCANDALS AT ROME.

ROME, JAN. 28.

Signor Monzilli, a high Government official, has been arrested for bribery, in connection with the banking scandals here and other arrests are impending. The Radicals are clamouring for a Committee of Enquiry into the affairs of the two Banks affected, but the Premier has refused because such a proceeding would endanger Italian credit and let loose a flood of calumny. The Chamber of Deputies yesterday passed a vote of confidence in the Government by a large majority.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR EGYPT.

CAIRO, JAN. 27.

The Devonshire Regiment has arrived here.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.

The death is announced of Mr. Secretary Blaine.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 20th January, left here at 7 p.m., to-day.

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IMPERIAL GRANTS FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

Seventy-five lakhs will be the Imperial grant for the ensuing financial year for irrigation works in India.

MASTER OF THE TRADES ASSOCIATION.

The Hon'ble Mr. Wallis, of Messrs. Manton and Co., Gunmakers, Calcutta, has been elected Master of the Trades Association.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF RUTLAM.

Raja Sir Runjit Singh, of Rutlam, died to-day of chronic bronchitis.

TROUBLES ON THE FRONTIER.

A wing of the 2nd Sikhs from Jatta was detailed to reinforce the Jandoula column on the 22nd instant in order to suppress signs of uneasines among the tribesmen in the neighbourhood of the Bithani country, near the Gomal Pass.

THE PROPOSALS OF THE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE.

The military authorities of the Indian Government have been considering the proposals of the Volunteer Committee, which involved increased expenditure, but it is not expected that any large sum will be available under the present crisis. Final decision on the matter will be shortly announced.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

In its review of the annual report of the Post Office the Government of India remarks that a steady progress has been made in every branch during the year, and eulogises the services of Mr. Fanshawe for his administration, and Mr. Kisch for his labours in connection with the Vienna Postal Conference.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN AND EURASIAN CONFERENCE.

It appears the Allahabad Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association are in no way to be blamed for the collapse of the General Conference. So much had been talked of against Allahabad by its contemporaries and other Presidencies that it was decided of meeting its accusers and exchanging opinions with this object. Allahabad several months ago invited delegates from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, offering them every comfort and convenience during their stay, and asking them to fix a date. Madras viewed the project kindly, but excused its absence on the score of distance. Calcutta and Bombay both agreed, and the date was fixed. Nothing more was heard of till three days before the date fixed for the Conference when excuses were received from all sides, hence the collapse. Allahabad views the conduct of Calcutta and Bombay with extreme regret, and is even now open to negotiations for a Conference to be held at any centre, to be decided by general consent, and in this view invites correspondence.

DEATH OF MR. SCANLON.

With the consent of the Local Government and the Commander-in-Chief the Chief Commissioner of Burma has issued a notification expressing much regret at the news of death of Mr. Scanlon, Honorary Assistant Engineer. The notification most appreciatively mentions specially the deceased's services in putting up the iron bridge over the Pegu River and supervising the building of the Oyster Island Lighthouse, for which he received thanks from the Government of India.

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 29.

The Eleven of All India commenced their second innings, at 11-30 a.m., yesterday. Pavri and Wyndham were sent to the wickets to face the bowling of Hornsby and Heseltine. Large crowds of spectators were present. The visitors fielded admirably, whilst the India Eleven batted carefully throughout. Pavri played an excellent cricket, but had to retire to a catch, off Hill, the bowler, when properly set. Troup then partnered Wyndham and a smart play continued for some time, when the latter was caught by F. H. Wright for a carefully-played 20. Troup, of whom much was expected, did not score as well as he did in the first innings, succumbing to an easy one, off Foljambe. Bapasola joined Campbell, and runs came merrily till such time as lunch was announced, when the scores of the not-outs, Bapasola and Campbell, stood at six and one respectively, bringing up the total score to 71 for three wickets down.

Play was resumed after lunch, when the not-outs, Bapasola and Campbell, went to the wickets to face the bowling of Foljambe and Gibson. Campbell played good cricket, when nearly set he was unfortunately run out for 11 runs. Bapasola also played very well; his major portion of the score being made up of boundary hits. His hitting power, combined of a defensive game, was much admired and duly applauded by spectators. Sewell replaced Campbell, and soon showed what could be expected from him. His 21 was made with great care, and through some misunderstanding was run out. Bapasola scored 65, succumbing to a well-delivered ball, off Hill. Wintour was unfortunate by being sharply taken by Heseltine, at point, for 3 runs. Of the others—Gagrat, French, Lang, and Chesney—nothing of importance need be said. The second innings of the All India Eleven closed for 199, leaving the Visitors victorious by one innings and 5 runs. The following are the scores:—

ALL INDIA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr G M Chesney, b Jackson ..	9	l-b-w b Hill	0
Mr M E Pavri, b Gibson	29	c and b Hill	19
Mr B D Gagrat, c Wright, b Hornsby	4	c Hornsby, b Jackson.	4
Mr J J D Campbell, b Hornsby.	1	run out	11
Major F Wintour, c Vernon, b Hornsby	9	c Heseltine, b Hornsby	3
MrW Troup, c and b Foljambe.	49	b Foljambe	16
Mr E H D Sewell, c Heseltine, b Gibson	1	run out	21
Mr G G Lang, b Leatham	0	b Hill	5
Major J R Wyndham, b Heseltine	8	c Wright, b Gibson	20
Mr E L French, b Heseltine	0	not out	7
Mr M C Bapasola, not out	17	b Hill	65
Extras	12	Extras	28
Total..	139	Total..	199

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
2nd Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Hornsby	110	30	10	1
Heseltine	63	15	6	0
Jackson	131	36	11	1
Leatham	20	10	1	0
Hill	55	25	5	4
Foljambe	90	29	8	1
Gibson	85	26	9	1

LORD HAWKE'S TEAM.
1st Innings.

Mr F S Jackson, c Wyndham, b Bapasola	31
Mr C W Wright, b Bapasola	10
Mr A E Gibson, c Campbell, b Bapasola	58
Mr H F Wright, c and b Pavri	4
Mr A J L Hill, b Pavri	132
Mr G F Vernon, c Wintour, b Bapasola	50
Mr G A Foljambe, c Gagrat, b Sewell	3
Mr M F Maclean, b Sewell	25
Mr A E Leathem, b Wintour	7
Mr C Heseltine, not out	4
Mr J H J Hornsby, did not bat (hurt)	0
Extras	16
Total..	343

BOWLING ANALYSIS.
1st Innings.

	B.	M.	R.	W.
Pavri	165	5	77	2
Campbell	85	2	82	1
Sewell	140	10	64	2
Bapasola	95	3	61	3
Lang	40	1	31	0
Gagrat	40	3	8	0
Wintour	2	0	1	1

TOUR PROGRAMME.

Lord Hawke's team will play at Lucknow on January 31, February 1 and 2; Agra 6, 7, and 8; Umballa16,17, and 18; Lahore 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25; and Peshawur 28th February and March 1 and 20.

THE ISAZAI FIELD SERVICE.

Employment with the Isazai Field Force during the last year will be reckoned as war service by the Officers who were with it.

A VETERINARY APPOINTMENT.

Veterinary-Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan comes out for duty in India, in March next, to relieve Veterinary-Lieutenant Blenkinsop, Professor at the Lahore Veterinary College.

MR. HUGHES' HEALTH.

Mr. Hughes, Geological Survey, has come to Allahabad, where he is under the skilful treatment of Dr. Hall. Hopes are still entertained that one of the injured eyes will be saved.

TERRIBLE WEATHER AT MURIDKI.

The Jhelum river is in flood, and all the islands formed in the river during the winter are covered with water. Fearful weather prevailed at Muridki, on Wednesday night, with thunder, lightning, heavy rain, and intense cold. Naini Tal has been cut off from the outer world by the very heavy fall of snow, which lies in drifts to the depth of several feet. The roads are now being cleared, and there is marked improvement in the weather, although it is still bitterly cold.

News from Murree states that from January 23rd to 28th there was a fearful fall of snow; in places from three to six feet deep. Its like has never been known in India. No post reached till the third day.

THE MAHARAJAH OF PATIALA.

The Maharaja of Patiala leaves Calcutta in the s. s. Skylark on a trip to the Sandheads with some European friends.

THE CALCUTTA CONVOCATION.

At the Convocation of the Calcutta University, 56 candidates received the M. A. Degree, one being Florence Holland; 303 B. A., one being Miss Priyambader Bagchee; 157 B. L.; 20 Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery; and 5 Licentiate of Engineering.

H. E. the Viceroy, concluding his address at the Convocation said: "As I said at the outset of these remarks this is the fifth occasion on which I have had the pleasure of meeting the members of the University in Convocation, and it is not likely that in the ordinary course of events I shall again stand face to face with you in the hall. Let me, therefore, take this opportunity, which may possibly be the last, of expressing the satisfaction which it has been to me to be connected with your University as its Chancellor, and the interest which I have felt in the light part, that I have been able to play, in the direction of its affairs."

THE NWENGAL COLUMN.

A detachment of the Nwengal Column, under Captain Beale, accompanied by Mr. Carey, Political Officer, endeavoured to surprise a body of Chins on the 22nd instant, but the tribesmen escaped. This party had a most trying march on a wet night, carrying their own rations, &c. On the 23rd instant Captain Caulfield, with 100 rifles, proceeded to the north with three days' rations to destroy the Chin encampments discovered the previous day; and on the 25th, 80 rifles were sent out in two parties from Kholai and drove a party of the Chins up the Domlo Nulla killing one man, the Domlo Post Garrison co-operating.

PRESENTATION OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER TO LIEUTENANT HARRISON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JAN. 29.

The Mandalay garrison paraded on Friday when General Gosset presented the Distinguished Service Order to Lieutenant Harrison for his bravery at Sadon.

AN APPELLATE COURT FOR BURMA.

At a meeting held yesterday, the Rangoon bar passed unanimously a resolution in favour of establishing an Appellate Court in Burma, possessing all the powers of the High Court. One of the reasons for the agitation is the heavy arrears at the Calcutta High Court, where many of the Rangoon appeals have been long pending.

CALCUTTA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The "Horse Hurdle Race."—Distance, one and-a-half mile.

Mr Das's Calliope, 10st 8lb	1
Lord Beresford's Ratafia, 10st 3lb	2
Mr Glasscock's Albania, 10st 13lb	3

The race was won by a short head in 2min. and 58 3-5secs.

The "Fitzmaurice Stakes."—Distance, five furlongs. Handicap for horses.

The Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Vicenza, 9st 4lb	1
Mr Apcar's Shur, 8st 8lb	2
Mr Thompson's Simpleton, 8st 3lb	3

Won by a length and half. Time—1min. 3secs.

The "Bengal Stakes."—Handicap for Arabs and C-Bs.—Distance, three-quarter mile.

The Maharajah of Patiala's Parvo, 9st 4lb	1
Captain Cowie's Goldshares, 7st 2lb	2
Captain Gordon's Rainbow, 8st 8lb	3

Won by a length. Time—1min. and 23 3-5secs. Dead-heat for the third place between Rainbow and Brat.

The "Consolation Purse," for horses.—Distance, three-quarter mile.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar's Predominant, 10st 7lb	1
Mr Charles' Lady Ediba, 9st 4lb	2
Mr Guest's Encore, 8st 12lb	3

Won by one length. Time—1min. and 21 1-5 secs.

The "Selling Handicap" for horses.—Distance, five furlongs.

Mr Das's Orlando, 9st 10lb	1
Mr Villier's Stewpan, 9st 7lb	2
Mr Apcar's Paladin, 9st 2lb	3

Won by a short head. Time—1min. and 4 1-5secs.

The "Bettiah Cup." Handicap for horses. Distance, 1½ mile.

Mr Apcar's Shur, 7st 8lb	1
Mr Gregory's Whimbrel, 9st 1lb	2
The Maharajah of Patiala's Ringmaster, 8st 6lb	3

Won by a neck in 2 min. and 12 3-5 secs. Also ran Miladi, Good Hope, Simpleton, and Earnest.

The "Welter Cup."—Distance, round the course.

Mr Butler's Kite High, 10st 4lb	1
Mr Barclay's Blaze, 10st 2lb	2
Lord Beresford's Kirkstall, 11st 12lb	3

Won by two lengths in 3 min. 4 2-5 secs. Kite High won after a good race with Blaze and Kirkstall, ridden by the Maharajah of Patiala.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 27.

It is probable that the 28th Pioneers, which are now at Manipur, are not likely to return to Poona next March, but will remain there for one year more, as road-making there has not been completed.

Owing to a few cases of small-pox having occurred in the Trooping Depot Camp at Karachi, the sailing of the troopship Malabar has been detained there, and will leave that port for England on the 28th instant.

The Government of India has given up the idea of the conversion of the two Bombay mountain batteries into Bengal batteries.

OPENING OF A COTTON MARKET AT HUBLI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, JAN. 29.

A large meeting, under the presidency of our Collector, Mr. Crawley Boevey, was held last evening in a pendal, erected for the purpose on the premises of the new cotton market. The occasion was the ceremony of opening the cotton market. Dr. Cardoz, the Vice-President of the Municipality, and almost all the Municipal Commissioners, the Rev. Mr. Worth, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Knittle, Rao Saheb Patwardhan, Educational Inspector, Bhadabhade, Kalyapurkar, Sub-Judges; Rao Saheb Venkatrao Subrao, Mamlatdar and Vice-president Local Board; and almost all the leading citizens of the town attended the ceremony. Speeches were delivered by the Vice-President, the Collector, and Babu Niranjananath, and they were translated by Rao Saheb Shankarao Apte, Chairman of the School Board. The Collector spoke at great length and briefly alluded to the important works the Municipality had on hand, viz., the water-works of Hubli, the construction of a new hospital on a healthy site, and of a dharmsala near the railway station, &c. He congratulated the Vice-President and the Municipal Commissioners on the success they had achieved. The Southern Maharatta Railway Volunteers' Band was in attendance. Distribution of attar and pansupari terminated the proceedings

DEATH OF THE RAJA OF RUTLAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RUTLAM, JAN. 28.

His Highness Sir Ranjitsinghji, K.C.I.E., the Raja of Rutlam, after suffering from capillary bronchitis, died this morning.

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[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 27.

The City Line steamer City of Perth left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

HONGKONG JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Peshawar arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 29.

Mail steamer Himalaya from Aden arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 14th, arrived at Singapore, this morning, the 28th instant.

The same Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay on the morning of the 28th.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Dhollers	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98⅝
3 per cent. Rentes	96¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64⅝
Bar Silver	38 9-16

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of Cotton	30,000	bales.
" " " Surats	*Nil.*	
" " Imports of Cotton	69,000	"
" " Surats	*Nil.*	
" " Stock of Cotton	1,644,000	"
" " Surats	14,000	"
" " Stock of Cotton in London	4,000	"

In the New South Wales Legislative Assembly at Sydney on Jan. 11, the Premier, Sir G. Dibbs announced that in consequence of the heavy financial deficits, the estimates already presented to Parliament would be withdrawn and revised. The debate was subsequently resumed on a series of resolutions submitted by Mr. Barton, Attorney-General, in favour of inter-colonial federation, which were ultimately adopted by a majority of nineteen.

MAJOR MARINDIN's report on the Thirsk Railway accident, in which nine persons were killed and thirty-nine injured, is issued by the Board of Trade. He says it is perfectly clear that the collision was principally due to non-compliance with the block-telegraph rules and regulations by Signalman Holmes, who was at the time manifestly unfit for duty. Major Marindin also blames the conduct of the driver of the goods train, and thinks the station-master at Otterington committed a grave error of judgment in not reporting Holmes unfit for duty. Finally, he records the opinion that ten hours' duty is the utmost that should be assigned to signalmen on main lines.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL, AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 13.

MR. GLADSTONE has returned from his holiday trip, and the interest in the political situation that has lately been at a rather low ebb, is beginning to revive. An article in the *Speaker*, professing to foreshadow the Home Rule Bill, has the appearance of being "informed" and it is known that Mr. Wemyss Reid is in the confidence, if not of the Under-Secretary of State for India, at all events, of more than one member of the Cabinet. It is suggested that the Imperial Parliament should reserve to itself the right of legislating on the land question, that the veto difficulty should be got over by being avoided altogether, in as much as the Lord Lieutenant would, as a matter of course, exercise this power on behalf of the Imperial Government; and that other knotty questions, such as the judiciary and the police, should be hung up for a term of years. The idea in some well-informed quarters is that the article in the *Speaker* was published as a feeler, and that nothing really is definitely settled with regard to some of the main points of the measure, although we are within such short distance of the opening of Parliament. To the huge delight of the Unionists, Mr. Labouchere continues in *Truth* to hammer away at his objection to the retention of the Irish members at Westminster, but the bulk of the Liberal party seem, whatever they thought when Mr. Stead was on the war-path, to be rather indifferent not only about this part of the Home Rule scheme, but about the Bill as a whole. If we are to believe Sir Charles Russell, the question that since his exclusion from the Ministry has absorbed the attention of Mr. Labouchere is not an open one, and he is probably right. So long as only two or three voices are raised against the unfairness, as Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wallace think, of practically giving Ireland two Parliaments the Government can afford to adhere to their present plans. Another remark of the Attorney-General is accepted as significant. He hints that when the Home Rule Bill has been introduced it will be put aside for some time, ostensibly to enable the country to make itself acquainted with the provisions of the measure, but really to push forward other legislation that it is necessary for the Liberals to pass before they can with any certainty of success reappear before the constituencies.

Sir West Ridgeway's appointment to some fresh post was inevitable when the change of Government took place, and he would have left Dublin Castle earlier if there had been anything suitable to offer him. There is an idea abroad that if Lord Cromer comes to you as Viceroy, Sir West may go to Cairo. He has higher aspirations, and would like, so people say, the Madras Governorship when that extremely desirable and not too onerous appointment falls vacant.

The opening meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts was, as the *Daily Chronicle*, in an interesting leader on the subject calls it, unusually successful. Quite half-an-hour before the proceedings commenced the spacious lecture hall was comfortably filled, and when Sir George White took the chair there was not a vacant seat. Late arrivals had to stand, and if the accommodation had been twice what it is, there would not have been too much room for all who wanted to attend. Large gatherings are not uncommon even in London where the difficulties of organizing meetings are, owing to the multiplicity of such engagements, known to everybody, but it is rare that such a meeting as that held in the Adelphi yesterday takes place. The *Times* and other papers gave a pretty long list of names of those present, but it is obviously incomplete. It might almost be said that every person there was distinguished in some way or other, and the Service Clubs, in Pall Mall, St. James's, and Piccadilly must have seemed rather empty for two hours. The interest taken in the meeting must have been gratifying to all concerned, particularly the chairman, who received a warm welcome on his first public appearance in the Metropolis as the designated Commander-in-Chief in India. Mr. Thirkell White's paper was excellent: one of the best I ever heard in the Indian Section, which is saying a good deal. Sir George White, at the request of the Secretary of the Section, spoke next instead of reserving his remarks till the close of the discussion, when a portion of the audience might have gone home to dinner. His remarks, which I will not attempt to summarise, were listened to with close attention, as they deserved to be, for the gallant officer is not only a fine soldier but an admirable speaker. As Sir Charles Turner, in seconding the vote of thanks, put it, Sir George White showed that he has the eloquence of the Irish race. The speaker was loudly applauded when he went on to say:—"Sir George White has given us a chapter of history which, while he has suppressed his own part of the transaction, justifies his selection for the highest military post in India. In his hands (the Legal member of the Secretary of State's Council added) we may confidently leave not only the safety of our Empire but that policy of justice which has distinguished our great commanders in India." A Burman, Mr. Taw Sin (pronounced Sine) Ko, who, when at home, is Government Translator, but who at present is the teacher of Burmese at the University of Cambridge, was called upon to open the discussion, and spoke with an ease and accuracy that astonished the audience, and would put to shame more than half the House of Commons. The writer in the *Chronicle*—Mr. Henry Norman, the Special Commissioner of the *Pall Mall* in the days of Mr. Stead—thus describes an amusing little incident that marked the proceedings: "Sir George White had occasion to remark that courage, as many of us have felt, is a matter of self-discipline and self-control, and the average Burman has very little of either. But there followed him on the platform a Burmese gentleman who first gave the audience a bland and child-like smile, and then an admirably-argued little speech in perfect English. Not so very long ago, he said, the Burmese Empire was the chief Power in Indo-China, and their authority was imposed within very wide geographical limits. By the chairman's own argument, he added with twinkling eye, this result could not have been arrived at without some of the self-discipline and self-control which go to make up courage. The distinguished soldier acknowledged the thrust with a charming smile." Mr. J. Annan Bryce elicited a cheer from Dr. Leitner in his reference to the policy of the Government of India in Burma. He was, he said, inclined to think that if instead of annexing the country they had proceeded by "mediatising" they might have avoided much subsequent trouble. Mr. Bryce does not seem to be aware—and there are many persons in the same position—that Lord Dufferin was anxious to find a successor for King Theebaw. It was not until his Excellency found that there was no suitable prince available that annexation was decided upon. Owing to the lateness of the hour Sir Charles Bernard's speech was a short one—for the same reason the chairman was unable to call upon Sir Charles Arbuthnot, Mr. William Sherriff, and General Ruxton MacMahon, who are all authorities upon Upper Burma.

It is probable that the new evening journal will after all be called the *Westminster Gazette*. I hear that although the staff are not enamoured of that name it is the one most favoured by the proprietor, and on the principle that he who pays the piper ought to call for the tune, Mr. Newnes's wishes, of course, are entitled to respect. The preliminary arrangements are in a forward state, and although the erection of the new offices is not yet completed the paper will make its appearance on the 31st instant, the first day of the Parliamentary session. It will in the first instance be printed in the "duplicate office" in Tudor-street of the *Daily Telegraph*, where the *Sunday Sun*, or as it is now styled in its altered and improved form the *Weekly Sun*, Mr. T. P. O'Connor's paper, is published. Owing to a difficulty about machinery the *Westminster Gazette* or whatever it is termed, will for a fortnight or so take the shape of the *St. James's*. Afterwards it is proposed to issue it in the present, and now popular form, of the existing *Pall Mall*. I understand that frequently it will consist of ten pages, and no pains or expense are to be spared to make it a great success. That it will have a large circulation is certain, but whether it will drive the *Pall Mall* out of the field is another matter. Recently the *Pall Mall* has much improved, and if it continues to be as vigorously conducted as at present, it ought to hold its ground. Mr. Cust's editorship so far has been highly creditable to that gentleman, considering that he is a novice in journalism. The weekly edition of Mr. Newnes's venture is, I am told, to be conducted on a much more ambitious scale than the *Pall Mall Budget*, especially with respect to pictorial illustrations, and the Editor, Mr. Charles Morley—a relative of the Chief Secretary for Ireland—is to have the co-operation of all his old collaborators, including Mr. F. C. Gould, to whose ability as a cartoonist the Christmas number of *Truth* owes so much. The taste for picture papers is decidedly growing, and the public are now so accustomed to the *Daily Graphic* that they would hardly know what to do without it.

Your readers may have seen in the home papers references to a colossal bronze statue of the Queen now placed on a vacant piece of ground near what used to be the Chapel Royal, but is now the head-quarters of the United Service Institution. The statue which is the work of Signor Raggi is to find a permanent home in Hongkong, and is intended to celebrate the Royal Jubilee in which the inhabitants of that city in common with Britishers throughout the Empire took such a lively interest. The statue will be placed under a beautifully designed canopy, 75 feet high, the stone work for which has been executed in this country and shipped to Hongkong. The casting was done by the well-known firm of H. Young and Co., Pimlico, who at the present moment have in hand an equestrian statue of the "jewelled prince," General Dhir Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadoor, the late Commander-in-Chief of the Nepal Army.

A new currency prophet has arisen in the person of an ex-Indian army officer Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Terry, who, as I think, I mentioned last week, has been airing his views in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which certainly seems under its present management to be willing to respond to the bitter cry of Mr. Moreton Frewen and other despised bimetallists for "press amenities." Colonel Terry, who has honoured me with a visit, is desirous that his opinions should be known in India. He tells me that he addressed you on the subject some time ago, but is not aware whether his letter attracted any attention among financial students in India or whether even you afforded him the hospitality of your columns. Colonel Terry has been allowed in this month's issue of the *Chamber of Commerce Journal* to explain his theories in some detail. He thinks it is time for fair trade—not the fair trade of which we hear now and again something in another direction—"to rouse and declare her paramount interests—to declare against legislative interference with either metal." He goes on to say: "Freedom of mintage for both metals is a comprehensible measure—silver pieces to be provided for silver values as gold pieces are for gold. The two metals will then ebb and flow in response to demand and supply. Where gold can buy most there gold will go; and where silver can buy most there silver will go." He has informed the Herschell Committee that he is desirous of giving evidence before them, but without denying his right to be heard, one may be permitted to suggest that the sooner the inquiry is terminated, the better. Some of the gentlemen recently examined are hardly likely to have had anything of importance to communicate to the Lord Chancellor and his colleagues, and it is a matter of surprise why they should have been invited to give evidence. It is possible that the paper on "The Currency Problem," to be read next Thursday by Mr. J. Barr Robertson, will lead to a lively discussion unless the audience find it impossible to deal with the points raised by that gentleman on the spur of the moment. Of course if the meeting resolves itself into a general talk about the respective virtues or vices of monometallism and bimetallism there will be no lack of speaking. Mr. Chaplain, who, now that he is released from the restraints of office, is devoting himself with great energy to propagating the bimetallic faith, has expressed his great regret that owing to an early engagement of a public character at Lincoln on the following morning he finds it impossible to attend and hear Mr. Robertson's paper. Sir Guilford Molesworth who, in conjunction with General Richard Strachey so ably represented the Government of India at the Brussels' Conference, is to take part in the discussion, and it is expected that all the bimetallist leaders who are in town will be present. There is some hope that Sir Frank Forbes Adam may come up to do battle for the policy of *laissez faire*, but if he should be detained by business in Manchester I daresay some one else will take up the cudgels for monometallism. Mr. Robertson tells me that he purposes to deal with the statistics of gold, silver, and the prices of commodities, and that he has prepared two special tables in regard to Indian and British wheat. These statements may possibly be of interest in the controversy now going on with reference to the condition of British agriculture. Mr. Robertson will favour the adoption of Mr. Alfred de Rothschild's scheme, though still firmly of opinion that the adoption of bimetallism is inevitable.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT MEMORIAL.

BESIDES the fund raised among the Parsees with a view to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, his Hindu, Mahomedan, and other friends raised another fund independently for a simlar purpose. A meeting of the subscribers to the latter fund was held on Saturday, at the office of Mr. Tapidas Varjdas, Hummum Street, under the presidency of Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy. The chairman, after speaking in highly eulogistic terms of the deceased gentleman, announced that the subscriptions amounted to a sum of Rs. 26,747, which was sufficient for the cost of a statue of the deceased. With a view, however, that the statue may be said to have been subscribed for by representatives of all sections of the community, the honorary secretaries of the second fund had asked the secretaries of the Parsee fund to make a contribution, large or small as they might deem fit, to the statue fund; but no reply had yet been received, although it was very likely to be favourable to the application made. Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas thought that some work of great public utility could be undertaken if the two funds were amalgamated. The meeting adopted resolutions, thanking the honorary secretaries and Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas for their exertions in ensuring the success of the fund. A committee was appointed to confer with the promoters of the Parsee fund for the possible amalgamation of the two funds, with power to decide upon the form of the memorial to the deceased. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN ST. G. L. STEELE, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is permitted to proceed to England on leave on the recommendation of a Medical Board, in anticipation of the leave which will be hereafter granted to him by higher authority.

COLONEL R. C. R. CLIFFORD, commandant, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, has been offered and has accepted the appointment of Colonel on the Staff to command Sialkote station for eight months during Colonel Swinley's absence on leave.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Corps of Guides: Lieutenant F. G. H. Davies, to be Adjutant of Cavalry. 10th Bengal Infantry: Major C. H. J. Hingston, to be Second-in-Command; Captain J. G. Hunter, from 40th Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Commander. 40th Bengal Infantry: Lieutenant F. R. Maclachlan, Border Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. 43rd Gurkhas: Lieutenant K. S. Cassels, to be permanent Wing Officer.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani at the recent examinations:—Major Dick-Cunyngham, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders; Major Wintour, West Kent Regiment; Captain Stannell, Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenants Grove, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Coope-Smith and Gaussen, 11th Bengal Lancers; Macpherson, 19th Punjab Infantry; Stevens, 29th Punjab Infantry; Carter, 31st Punjab Infantry; Cullen, 32nd Pioneers; Smith, 33rd Punjab Infantry; Hunt, Royal Artillery; Lindsay, South Wales Borderers; Gabbett, Derbyshire Regiment; Stewart, Seaforth Highlanders; Pritchard, 2nd Bengal Lancers; and Carden, 15th Sikhs.

THE undermentioned have leave of absence out of India:—On Private Affairs: Lieutenant F. L. V. Jenkins Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain J. G. Hunter, 10th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant W. A. Gardiner, Sussex Regiment; Captain J. L. O'Bryen, 30th Punjab Infantry; and Lieutenant-Colonel Way, Northumberland Fusiliers, for 12 months. Lieutenant E. H. Gorges, Manchester Regiment, for 6 months. Major A. H. Fraser, Hampshire Regiment, and Lieutenant W. Parry, Wiltshire Regiment, for 4 months. On Medical Certificate: Major J. W. Hughes-Hallett, Seaforth Highlanders, for 12 months; and Lieutenant G. L. Cattell, Middlesex Regiment, for 6 months.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

A PLEASANTER day's sport than that provided by the Honorary Secretary of these races on Friday could hardly have been wished for. Everything went without a hitch. Lady Harris and a party from Government House were present. That fine native jockey Ibrahim had his day out, winning four out of six events. His win on Barnum was as popular as it was disappointing. An unfortunate dispute in the fifth race robbed it of its interest. The odds of the book-makers were perfectly ridiculous. The police arrangements under Superintendent Cobb were perfect, and evoked very general favourable comment. Backers and layers of odds had a pretty even time. The following are the results:—

1ST RACE.—"Mahaluxmi Stakes."

Mr Foulkes' g a gal Sly Boots, 10st 4lb, Mr Benn	1
Dr Martin's c a gal Mystery, 10st 4lb, Capt Ross	2
Mr Kirk's c a p Mango, 10st 2lb, Mr Wexford	3
Mr Murray's b a p Dilemma, late Allah, 9st 6lb, Aga S Shah	0

Dilemma broke away, and ran a quarter of a mile before his youthful rider could bring him to. When they were sent away Sly Boots got the best of the start and leading all the way won easily by three lengths. Mystery finished second on sufferance. Time—1min. and 26secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Mango; and 4 to 1 on the rest.

2ND RACE.—"The Chuckla Stakes."

Ali bin Amir's g a h Kohinoor, 10st 4lb, Ibrahim	1
Aga Jungi Shah's c a h Red Jacket, 10st 4lb, Aga S Shah	2
Ali bin Taleb's g a gal Tigress, 9st 11lb, Noor Mahomed	3
S A W's g a h Khatan, 10st, Native	0
Sahir bin Fatarh's g a h Silvertail, 10st 4lb, Kasee	0
Mr Frankland's p a h Prosperity, 10st 4lb, Capt Reid.	0

Tigris led by several lengths till the turn of the bend, where he chucked up the sponge. Kohinoor and Red Jacket had a race up the straight, which the latter won by two lengths. One length between second and third. Time—2mins. and 27secs.

Betting: 1½ to 1 on Tigris; 2 to 1 on Kohinoor and Red Jacket; and any price on the rest.

3RD RACE.—"The Bedouin Cup."

Jasim Imani's c a gal Imani, 9st 2lb, Ibrahim	1
Mr Beatty's g a p Arabia, 8st 2lb, Noor Mahomed	2
Ahmed Mishari's b a gal Suez, 9st, Saleh	3
Jasim Imani's b a p Jasim, 9st 5lb, Mahomed	0
S A W's g a p Samshad, 8st 7lb, Native	0
Aga Z Shah's b a gal G G, 9st 10lb, Gibbs	0
Mr Stephen's c a gal Maintop, 9st, Succaram	0
Mr B's b a p Quality, 7st 10lb, Lutchman	0
Mr Dhunjeebhoy Framjee's b a p Romeo, 7st, Pillaji	0
Mr Home's g a p Rocket, 8st 13lb, Native	0
Shaik Sooleman's b a gal Jack the Ripper, 9st 12lb, Native	0

After a couple of false starts they all got off in a bunch, out of which Arabia showed out, but ran out at the bend. Imani then assumed the lead and staving off a game challenge by Arabia won by a length and a half. One length between second and third. Time.—56 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Imani, 3 to 1 against Arabia and Suez; and from 4 to 12 against the rest.

4TH RACE.—The "Budli Stakes." Distance 1¼ mile.

Aga Coochick Shah's b a h Barnum, 10st, Ibrahim	1
Capt Holdsworth's b a h Speculation, 10st 7lb, Mr Wexford	2
Mr Cursetjee's g a h Venus, 10st, Jessa	3
Aga Z Shah's b a h Ganum, 10st, Aga S Shah	0
Abdul Rahman's g a h Silver King, 10st 7lb, Mr Benn.	0

A splendid race though slowly run. Ibrahim missed his mount till the quarter from home when he tried conclusions with the two greys who had been leading in ding-dong fashion the whole way. Speculation who seemed to have the race in hand at the turn from home ran wide. Barnum won with something up his sleeve by a length. Bad third. Time—2 mins. and 28 secs.

Betting; 6 to 4 Speculation: and 4 to 1 on the rest

5TH RACE.—The "Dwarf Stakes."

Colonel Rhodes's bl e m Zenobia, 10st 13lb, Capt Ross.	1
Colonel Ludlow's c a p Carbine, 10st 11lb, Mr Gray	2
Mr Kirk's c a p Mango, late Cock Robin, 11st 3lb, Mr Wexford	0

Mango was scratched at the last moment. The Government House mare won as she liked. Time—1 min. 12 secs.

Betting 4 to 1 on Zenobia; 1 1-3 to 1 against Mango; and 4 to 1 against Carbine.

6TH RACE.—"The Galloway Cup."

Ali bin Taleb's c a gal Rishan, 9st 9lb, Ibrahim	1
Esa Khalifa's g a p Sir Frank, 8st 2lb, Lutchman	2
Mr N Symon's g a gal Shamrock, 10st 4lb, Aga S Shah	3
S A W's g a p Rosy Morn, 7st 13lb, Native	0
Aga Moochool Shah's p a g Showiman, 9st 7lb, Capt Ross	0

This race was run in the dark, but up the straight it was seen that the duel was between Rishan and Sir Frank. Superior jockeyship obtained the race for the former by one length. Time—1 min. and 55 secs.

Betting: Evens on Sir Frank; 1½ to 1 on Rishan; and 3 to 1 the rest.

DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF RUTLAM.

WE regret to announce the death of his Highness Sir Runjitsingjee, K.C.I.E., Rajah of Rutlam, which took place at his capital on Saturday morning, last, from capillary bronchitis. Sir Runjit was a well-known figure in Bombay, which he visited occasionally for the benefit of his health, and was seen driving a six-in-hand in our streets. He was a fine-looking young Rajput, of about thirty-one years, and was a man of comparatively enlightened views. When in Bombay, he utilized his time in visiting our law-courts, took an interest in the affairs of our Municipality, and attended meetings of the Municipal Corporation. He selected educated men for the post of his Dewan, one of whom was Pandit Shyamjee Krishna Varma. About the middle of last year he appointed Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla, the retired Chief Justice of Baroda, to be his Dewan. The elder of the two sons of the late Rajah, the heir-apparent to the *gadi*, is a minor of about twelve years; and there will probably be, as is usual in such circumstances, a Regency during the minority.

Rutlam is a Native State under the Western Malwa Agency of Central India, with an area of 729 square miles. Its population is about 89,160 persons occupying 18,040 houses in one town and 162 villages. The revenue from all sources is estimated at Rs. 13,00,000, of which more than one-half is alienated in jaghirs and other grants. The Rajah of Rutlam, who is descended from a younger branch of the Jodhpore family, ranks as the first Rajput Chief in Western Malwa. One of his ancestors, Ratan Singh, having, according to Sir W. W. Hunter, displayed conspicuous courage in Delhi, received a grant of territory in Malwa from the Emperor Shah Jehan. The State was held tributary to Scindhia; but in 1819 an arrangement was made by which the Rajah of Rutlam agreed to pay an annual tribute of about Rs. 66,000, while Scindia engaged never to send any troops into the country or interfere with its internal administration. This tribute was assigned, by the Treaty of 1844, between the British Government and Scindhia, in part payment for the Gwalior Contingent; and it is now paid to the British Government. The previous Rajah, Jaswant Singh, a Rahtor Rajput, an ancestor of the deceased, who was born about 1860, was placed on the *gadi* when only three years old. During his minority, the State was managed by Mr. Shahamat Ali, C.S.I., as Superintendent. Education, according to the same authority, has much advanced of late years. There were some years ago twenty-four schools, including three for girls, and a central college at Rutlam town. There is a jail and good roads. The Rajah of Rutlam has a personal salute of thirteen guns. His military establishment consisted in 1882 of five field guns, 12 artillery men, 136 cavalry, and 198 infantry. The police force consisted of 461 men. Rutlam city is a great centre for transactions in opium and grain, to which it owes much of its prosperity. It is one of the principal seats of the opium trade of Malwa. There is a newly-built palace, a well-kept garden, a dispensary, a post office, and a central college Rutlam is a station on the Malwa branch of the Rajputana-Malwa State Railway.

After his accession to the *gadi*, the ill-health of Rajah Runjitsing had for some months necessitated his almost complete retirement from public business. In 1882, he lost his wife, by whom he had one son and one daughter, and married again into the Dhrangdara family in March, 1886. In honour of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress he conferred Municipal self-government on the citizens of Rutlam, Sir Lepel Griffin, when Agent to the

Governor-General in Central India, reported that everything had been going on satisfactorily in this State; that his Highness managed his affairs so well that the Agency had little to do; and that no interference in any way was necessary. In recognition of the interest he took in the welfare of his subjects, the Rajah was made a K.C.I.E., with the insignia of which he was invested by Sir Lepel Griffin at a durbar held at Rutlam, in March, 1888. As a graceful acknowledgment of the honour so conferred upon him, his Highness granted a remission of revenue to the extent of Rs. 50,000. Mr. Henvey, who officiated for Sir Lepel Griffin as Agent to the Governor-General for Central India in May, 1888, reported that Sir Runjit continued to take an active part in the administration of his State, regularly allotting a certain portion of each day for the transaction of public business, and hearing petitions from his subjects. In his administration report for 1888-89, Mr. Henvey remarked that, as usual, he had nothing but good to report of Rutlam. His Highness, he observed, was most praiseworthy in the attention he paid to the affairs of the State and the great interest he took in all that concerned his subjects. In, July 1888, Pandit Shiamjee Krishna Varma resigned his appointment of Dewan, and in his place a Council was formed, consisting of four influential gentlemen. Three months later, his Highness, whilst on a visit to Bombay, had the honour of bidding farewell to Lord Dufferin, and being introduced to Lord Lansdowne on his arrival in India. Some time later, Mr. Framjee Bhikajee, a Government pensioner, was appointed by his Highness to the post of Vice-President of his Council, but he really performed the duties of Dewan. During the winter his Highness visited his outlying districts and enquired most closely into the affairs of the villages. In February, 1890, the new hospital in Rutlam, built by the Chief in memory of his deceased wife, was formally opened at a durbar held there by the Agent to the Governor-General, who expressed a hope that the institution would prove a great boon to the inhabitants of the city. In the same year the Rajah made a free grant of the land required for the Rutlam-Godhra Railway, and ceded rights of jùrisdiction on the line within his territory. His Highness visited Bombay in the summer of last year, soon after which he appointed Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee Thanawalla his Dewan.

FAREWELL ADDRESS BY SIR GEORGE GREAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 28.

THE whole force of Poona, Kirkee, and the "Sisters" were paraded early this morning for the march-past on the general parade-ground. The field state of the troops was nearly 7,700 men strong. After the march-past concluded, the troops advanced in review order, and after the general salute, the cavalry on both flanks wheeled up, the officers were called to the front, and his Excellency addressed them in the following effect:—

He said that he was delighted to tell them that in his opinion the camp-of-instruction had been a success in every way, it had been no child's play, nearly every one concerned in it had had hard work to do, and he felt sure he would look back with pleasure on the time passed in camp. The Chief said some very useful lessons had been taught. The ground was in many places too open for concealing advances, flank marches, &c., but it was most useful for the purpose of instruction as all could see what was going on. At the outset it was feared, he said, that the crops would seriously interfere with the movement of troops, but this did not happen. His Excellency remarked there was no military instruction for damaging crops, on the contrary it showed good discipline to find that the orders issued for preventing damage thereto had been carried out. Unfortunately it had only been possible to get a limited number of troops together, but officers were detailed from all districts as Commanders, Staff, and Umpires, and in this way the instruction had been spread over a large portion of the army. Sir George Greaves said he was satisfied that immense strides had been made by all arms and all ranks in this army during the past three years, not that he took any credit to himself but attributed the improvement to the opportunities afforded of practising and observing how the game should be played. By these opportunities alone can troops be worked up to service efficiency, and his Excellency trusted that Government would always give officers, non-commissioned officers, and men the opportunity of fitting themselves for the serious part of their profession. It was very gratifying to him to see the drafts of young soldiers, just out from home, joining so successfully into operations and taking their work with the old soldiers of the battalion. Sir George was especially pleased to see the Royal Horse Artillery on their new walers, going over bad and new ground as Horse Artillery do, and in addition making such good shooting. The Mountain Battery, two from Burma, he said, had done capitally, and it had delighted him to see the pace at which it had crossed almost impassable places. In regretting that this was the last time he should have an opportunity of seeing manœuvres with the Bombay Army, he wished to impress on all officers the following points connected with the different arms, cavalry screen work, and scouting. The sowars of the Bombay Army were, he considered, excellent reconnoiterers, bold riders over bad ground, and keen observers, but the aim and object of all this should be to transmit immediately all they gathered to their General who, possibly some miles in rear, was anxiously waiting to make his dispositions for forward movement, and who, when high ground for signalling was not available, depended entirely on his cavalry to post him in the enemy's position and movements. A great improvement, no doubt, had taken place in the dismounted work, and this, he said, should be paid great attention to, for many occasions on service would arrive where dismounted fire would be invaluable to a commander. His Excellency had no fault to find with the artillery and nothing but praise for the manner in which they got over difficult ground. He had referred, he said, constantly to the want of artillery preparation in the attack, which had been conspicuous in the late manœuvres, but he was quite aware how difficult it was for artillery to act when only one or two batteries are engaged. The British Infanty had done capitally, have worked hard and willingly, and shown great intelligence in training in all they have had to do, their endurance during the long marches and movements during the heat of the day has been wonderful. Commencing with striking camp, marching fourteen or fifteen miles perhaps, deploying and fighting for hours over rough ground and ending with pitching their camp or bivouacking and all without any sickness to speak of. The drafts, too, which only lately arrived from England have proved of right good stuff, and have taken their turn of duty and fighting with their old comrades. The Sappers too, the Chief said, under Major O'Sullivan, had been invaluable to him, when a position had to be taken up, a road made, dummies to be placed in position, &c., powder puffs to be made and fired, the Sappers were always to the fore and had done excellently. The Native Infantry had pleased Sir George Greaves much, they had worked intelligently in the field, and their fire discipline had been good. His Excellency had particularly noticed how carefully the men aimed and how well they had shot on the field firing day. Much praise was due to the Principal Medical Officer and the Medical Department under him for the excellent care taken of the sick and arrangements made for the sanitation of the camps. The Commissariat and Transport Departments under Major Reilly and Captain Wickham had done right well, and much of the success of the operation was due to the excellent state of the Government carriage, which had received such careful preparation and training in Captain Wackham's hand, and his Excellency added he was fortunate in having an officer who had so thoroughly mastered the details of this most difficult and important service. Sir George Greaves then bid officers and men farewell, and, in doing so, said he had spent a very happy time with them in these camps-of-instruction and was sorry they were over. He said he had always been delighted with the keen and soldierlike spirit shown by all ranks from first to last, and he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the hard work they had done and of the willing and cheery way it had always been carried out.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	28	3	17 p.m.	19	22
Teheran	29	5	5 a.m.	..	20
Suez	29	1	30 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 29th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	36	..	10
„ Kurrachee	..	8	...	2
„ Madras	...	12	...	5

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

AT the annual meeting to be held this afternoon, the committee present their annual report to the members of the Chamber of Commerce, from which the following are extracts:—

The Committee have the honour to submit, for the information of members, the usual annual report upon the matters which have been discussed and dealt with during their period of office, accompanied by an audited statement of the affairs and funds of the Chamber for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Although the number of subjects discussed and the extent of the administrative work of the Chamber has been fully equal to any previous year, there has, with the exception of the discussion on the currency, been a notable absence of any leading question of commercial importance. An unusual feature also is the absence from the record of any criticism or report to Government upon projected legislation, no single Bill of a commercial character having been submitted for the opinion of the Chamber throughout the year. It was generally anticipated that the views of the various Chambers of Commerce would have been solicited by Government with respect to the measures to be adopted for giving effect to the decision of Parliament respecting the enlargement of the Indian Councils; but from what has transpired in the public press and elsewhere it would appear that the Government of India has dealt with the question solely upon the opinions obtained from local administrations, and until the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State are promulgated, no opportunity of criticising them will be afforded to the general public. In regard to railway extension, the year may be said to have passed without any new schemes having either been advocated or discussed by this Chamber. The reason for this is obvious in the financial position which Government at present occupies. Reduced railway revenues and the increased loss by Exchange which the finances of the country have had to suffer from, renders the possibility of inducing Government to embark on any new extensive expenditure for railway extention exceedingly improbable, and although the Committee cannot accept these reasons as sufficient for the stoppage of railway development indefinitely, they recognise the impolicy of pressing it at the present juncture when it is obvious that the financial position of the Empire would render any such advocacy abortive.

RAILWAY EXTENSION.

One scheme alone has the Committee deemed it advisable to press upon the attention of Government, and that must be regarded more as the completion of former proposals advocated by the Chamber than of itself a new scheme. For some years past, it has been evident that direct communication between Bombay through Delhi to the Punjab has been the one defective artery of the main routes of communication affecting Bombay, and on several occasions the Chamber has brought to the notice of Government the obstruction to trade arising from the overtaxed carrying powers of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway. The Committee therefore were glad to avail themselves of an opportunity of reviving this important matter on the occasion of being favoured by tht B. B. & C. I. Railway with a copy of their proposals to the Secretary of Stae for India for the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam line through Jhalrapatan, Kerowlee, Bhurtpore and Muttra to Delhi. Under date of 20th July they accordingly addressed the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, at some length, pointing out that as far back as 1886 it had already become apparent that the steadily increasing traffic between Bombay and the North-West was rapidly overtaking the carrying powers of the Rajputana-Malwa line, and reminding Government that in July 1888 the Chamber had pointed out the necessity of affording relief to the Ahmedabad-Ajmere section which had already to contend with a traffic at times beyond its working resources, and looked at no distant date likely to prove utterly inadequate to meet the requirements of the trade. Two schemes, the Committee understood, had already been submitted to Government which would admit of this direct connection on the broad-gauge being effected,—one, the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam line, as already mentioned, and the other the extension of the Indian Midland Railway from Agra to Delhi through Muttra, Kosi, Hodal, Palwal, and Bulabgarh. To the former and more extensive scheme of the two, the Committee were inclined to attach the greater importance, as not only would it afford a shorter direct route to Delhi and the Punjab, but in its course from Ratlam to Bhurtpore would traverse a large extent of fertile and well populated country which at present is entirely devoid of railway communication. An extensive local traffic, they considered, would thus be developed in addition to the relief which would be afforded to the through traffic from Delhi, and from the information which they had been able to obtain they considered that on this score alone the line was likely to afford a fair return on capital cost. Admitting that it might be urged that through communication already existed between Agra and Delhi by means of the East Indian line, the Committee pointed out that at the time of the greatest congestion of traffic, when the advantage of through communication was of the utmost moment, the East Indian Railway, however willing they might be to work jointly, were nevertheless certain to give preference to the traffic yielding them the largest return, or, in other words, giving the longest lead on their own line, and they also urged the additional weight to be attached to the proposed extension from the advantage which would accrue by the opening of a line on the right bank of the Jumna and over which equal running powers might be granted to the East Indian as well as the Indian Midland Railway. The Committee also suggested that were this extension sanctioned it might ultimately prove advisable to connect the Godhra-Rutlam line with it at Muttra, conceding to it also running powers over the 100 miles intervening between Muttra and Delhi. In the interval information having reached the Committee that the East Indian Railway had submitted proposals for an extension of that line from Agra to Delhi on the right bank of the Jumna, the extension to be worked conjointly with the Indian Midland, they addressed Government again on the 8th September acknowledging receipt of the communication previously detailed, and pressing upon the consideration of his Excellency the Governor the desirability of the line being in connection with the Indian Midland instead of the East Indian Railway. They further acknowledged the satisfaction with which they learned that a reconnaisance in connection with the extension of the Godhra-Rutlam line to Delhi would be undertaken during the next cold weather. They, however, had observed with great regret that the Secretary of State for India, by his letter of the 4th May, had intimated that this project could not for the present be entertained and that the Government of India had therefore decided to defer the preparation of the detailed surveys and estimates. Seeing that not only the local Government but the Government of India now fully recognised the importance and advantage of this direct line as a means of affording direct through railway communication on the standard gauge with the North-West, they expressed the hope that his Excellency the Governor in Council would urge upon the Government of India the reconsideration of their decision and press for the surveys and estimates being undertaken at the earliest possible date. In the financial position of Government, as already mentioned, it is much to be feared that this important and desirable work may remain in abeyance for some considerable time, but the long experience which the Chamber has had in advocating railway enterprise, shows that a great point has been gained in the fact that both the Government of this Presidency and the Imperial authorities have conceded the desirability of extending the Godhra-Rutlam line, and the Committee consider therefore that every favourable opportunity should be availed of to again press the matter upon the attention of Government.

THE BARSI STEAM TRAMWAY.

As the Chamber has throughout advocated the construction of a line connecting Barsi Road station on the G. I. P. Railway with the town of Barsi, and has at frequent intervals engaged in the discussion connected therewith, the Committee consider it desirable to place on record the fact that sanction was given to this as a steam tramway, under section 6 of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886, by notification published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 21st July, 1892. The tramway is to be on a 2'—6" gauge, the motive power to be locomotive engines worked by steam and the speed of the trains limited to 15 miles an hour. In granting the concession, Government reserve the right of making a standard gauge line between Barsi Road station and Barsi town whenever, in their opinion the traffic demands it, but the promoters of the tramway to have the option, in the first instance, of making such a line on conditions hereafter to be specified by Government.

OVERBRIDGES.

After prolonged correspondence and negotiations between the Port Trustees and the Municipality the important overbridge at the Frere Road crossing of the G. I. P. Railway has at last assumed practical shape, a resolution published by the Government of Bombay on 6th August, 1892, giving the details of the work which is estimated in round figures to cost about 7¼ lakhs of rupees. This bridge will afford great relief to the enormous road traffic in the neighbourhood of the docks, and, it is to be hoped, will be taken in hand without delay. The other overbridges which the Chamber addressed Government about in March, 1891, are still under discussion, and to all appearance it will be years before their actual construction is undertaken unless increased pressure can be brought to bear upon those concerned.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

In accordance with a requisition signed by four members, the Committee, under Rule X, convened a general meeting of the members of the Chamber, on Wednesday, 14th September, at 4 p.m., to consider the following resolution:—"That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of Eastern trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country, altogether prevented. The Chamber therefore prays that Government will give this matter their earnest and early attention with a view to the adoption of such measures as may result in a more stable rate of Exchange between India and the countries trading with her." On the 9th idem the Committee gave notice to the members that the following amendment would be brought forward by them:—"In view of the existing agitation regarding the currency laws of this country, this Chamber considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be instructed to enquire into the whole matter, and to express an opinion as to what, if any, alteration in these laws they can recommend in the interests of India. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Bombay Government for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India," and following this the original resolution was amended by its proposers as follows: "That this Chamber considers that serious difficulty and danger to commerce have arisen from the violent fluctuations in the sterling value of the rupee, fluctuations which do not arise from the incidents of eastern trade, and are not such as can be foreseen by the most prudent traders. That the development of the resources of the country by the assistance of European capital is thereby seriously checked, and the execution of public works and construction of railways calculated to add to the prosperity of the country much hampered. The Chamber therefore considers that the importance of the subject demands that it should be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be instructed to express an opinion as to what, if any remedy they can propose in the interests of India." At the meeting which was held in accordance with the notice, this resolution was proposed by Mr. E. Miller, of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co., and seconded by Lieut-Colonel W. S. S. Bisset, R.E., C.I.E. The Committee's amendment was proposed by Mr. J. L. Simons, Chairman of the Chamber, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, of Messrs. Lyon and Co. In conformity with the established rule, the amendment having been first submitted to the meeting was negatived by 26 votes against 18, and the original proposition having then been put was carried by a majority. In accordance with this the resolution was duly forwarded through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India, and there can be no doubt that to this expression of opinion on the part of the Chamber is largely due the appointment of the Committee of Enquiry now sitting in London under the presidency of Lord Herschell.

DESPATCH OF MAILS TO EUROPE BY NON-CONTRACT STEAMERS.

Although when consulted last year by the Committee, the members of the Chamber expressed themselves by a large majority against a suggestion which had been made for despatching Europe mails by extra steamers, the Post Office authorities came to the conclusion that it would be as well to try the experiment, and they accordingly advertised the despatch of a mail by the extra P. and O. steamer Shannon for Marseilles, leaving on 22nd March, intimation of which they duly forwarded to the Chamber in advance. In acknowledging the Postmaster-General's letter, the Committee took the opportunity of expressing the satisfaction with which they noticed the anxiety on the part of the Post Office authorities to meet any possible public requirements, which in this instance they had no doubt would prove a convenience to at least a portion of the mercantile community. They pointed out at the same time that the steamer did not take letters for Aden, Suez, and Port Said, which they considered might be an additional advantage. In reply to this the Postmaster-General stated that while the opportunity of sending an extra mail by the Shannon had been much more largely availed of than was anticipated, about 1,100 letters having been sent for England and 250 for the Continent of Europe, he could not, for numerous reasons, accept the suggestion of carrying mails for Aden, Suez, and Port Said. The mails for these ports were so trifling in extent that he could not believe any real demand existed for more frequent communication than that afforded by the regular mails, and he, therefore, deemed it advisable to abstain from adopting the suggestion of the Committee. The additional extra steamers following the Shannon also carried mails with, the Committee believe, a considerable amount of convenience to the public, and no doubt the success of the experiment will lead to it being regularly adopted for the future. The period during which the extra steamers run is usually the busiest season in Bombay, when additional postal facilities are of special service. In connection with these extra despatches, it may be mentioned that the Committee received representations from some members of the Chamber against banks forwarding Bills by such steamers, "unless under special arrangement with their constituents. With the view of avoiding irregularity in this respect, the Committee addressed a circular letter to the banks indicating the feeling that had been expressed in the matter.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW POSTAGE STAMPS OF HIGHER VALUE.

The Committee having ascertained by circular the views of members with respect to the advisability of asking Government to issue postage stamps of a higher value than one rupee,—which is the most valuable stamp now issued,—addressed the Director-General of the Post Office of India, in December last, advocating the issue of stamps of two and five rupees respectively. So far, however, no reply has been received to this suggestion.

REDUCTION OF TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.

This important question has received the continued attention of the Committee throughout the year, and availing of the presence in Bombay in April last, on his way to Europe, of Mr. W. R. Brooke, the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, the Committee arranged a meeting with him at which the question was discussed at some length. From the information placed at the disposal of the Committee by Mr. Brooke, the possibility of the establishment of a competing land line of telegraphs with Europe appears exceedingly remote, and as in the absence of competition the matter is entirely in the hands of the Cable Companies, Mr. Brooke could hold out no hope—especially in the face of declining Exchange—of any reduction in rates of telegraphy between India and Europe and *vice versa*. He, however, promised to use any influence he could bring to bear, when in Europe, in that direction; but doubtless the further serious fall which has taken place in Exchange, has rendered the possibility of a concession still more remote. As regards a reduction in inland rates, the Committee have felt that the present position of Government is not one in which an agitation to this end would be favourably received, and they have not therefore gone further in the matter. It is a question, however, which should be carefully watched, as there can be no doubt that the existing charges constitute a serious impost on trade.

CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS.

The Committee throughout the year have had considerable correspondence with the Customs authorities with the view to the removal of obstructions to business and the avoidance of unnecessary friction between the Custom House and the mercantile community. As formerly, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, has met all their suggestions with uniform courtesy and attention, and it speaks well for the method of business on the part of the Customs authorities that

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

continues to be worked at this port with remarkably little friction. Out of 262 cases of the detention of goods by the Custom House Officers in the official year 1891-92, after making special enquiries from the members of the Chamber whether they had any complaints to allege, only one case has led to representation being made to the Chamber as causing obstruction to trade, and in this particular instance the Committee did not feel justified in making any representation to the Collector.

COTTON.

There has been nothing connected with the trade in this important staple calling for the intervention of the Chamber during the past year, all arbitrations and administrative work continuing as for some time past to be performed by the Bombay Cotton Trade Association. On the 13th May 1892, that body was registered as a limited company and at a General Meeting held on the 13th December 1892, the old Association was formally wound up and the assets and liabilities transferred to the new concern. A handsome commodious new Cotton Exchange, designed for the company by Mr. John Campbell, F. R. I. B. A., is now in course of construction at Colaba, and will be completed ready for occupancy in February. The building will be an immense convenience to the trade, and it is only to be regretted that having of necessity to be located at Colaba it could not be extended so as to perform the functions of a general produce exchange with accommodation for those interested in seeds and wheat. Following the practice observed for some years past, the statements showing the receipts into and exports of cotton from Bombay are embodied in the report for convenience of reference. The receipts show a decrease on the previous season of 319,176 bales and as compared with the season of 1889-90 of 499,613 bales. The deficiency was made up chiefly of Bengals, Berar and Khandeish, while the Gujerat crops showed a light increase on the previous season. One noticeable feature is the rapid disappearance of Hingunghaut from the receipts owing largely to the demands of the mills in the district.

WHEAT.

Owing to the unfavorable weather during the sowing season, a smaller acreage was placed under wheat during the season of 1891-92 than in any previous season since the detailed Government returns have been available, and the estimated outturn is the smallest on record during the same interval. The normal acreage is generally accepted as 26¼ millions of acres, and the normal outturn at 6½ million tons. For this season, as will be observed from the comparative figures for the past 8 years, the actual acreage was, in round figures, 2¼ millions of acres, and the estimated outturn a milliom tons below the normal. The decrease in area was distributed more or less over the entire country, but the heaviest deficiencies in yield are perceptible in the Panjab, the Central Provinces, Bombay and Bengal, the percentage of the deficiency in outturn being no less than 43 per cent. in Bengal and 37 per cent. in Bombay. Notwithstanding the deficient yield, the exports to Europe during 1892 have been on a comparatively large scale, low freights and exchange having maintained rupee prices at, as compared with former years, a proportionately high level. A portion of the exports were doubtless obtained from stocks carried over from the previous season, which gave considerably above the average crop, but they have also been partially obtained at the expense of existing stocks at the close of the year, which are unquestionably exceptionally light. Bombay still continues to have by far the largest share of the trade, and it is even larger, from the fact that a very considerable export trade in flour goes forward from Bombay, which the wheat figures do not show.

CLOSING OF THE STAMP OFFICE DURING GOVERNMENT HOLIDAYS.

Some of the members of the Chamber having been put to considerable inconvenience owing to their inability to get Charter Parties stamped during the period the Stamp Office was closed for the Easter holidays, a representation was made to the Superintendent of Stamps on the subject, suggesting that for the future the Stamp Office should not be closed for longer than the period allowed by the holidays declared under the Negotiable Instruments Act. Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., the Superintendent of Stamps for Bombay, met the request of the Chamber very cordially and undertook that in 1893 an arrangement of holidays should be made likely to suit the convenience of the public.

BILL OF LADING REFORM.

Through the Consul for France the Chamber was favoured with a series of papers on the subject of the advisability of so stamping bills of lading as to prevent the possibility of the fraudulent use of separate copies for purposes of obtaining advances, &c., thereon. With a view to giving bankers and steam-ship agents—who were the parties most concerned in the matter—every possible information, the Committee circulated copies of the correspondence; but in replying to the Consul for France they pointed out that while the matter was one of great importance to the commercial community generally, and one therefore to which they were willing to give every facility for discussion, no difficulties seemed to have arisen under the system prevailing in Bombay, which was to insert in the body of the document the number of stamped copies of bills of lading issued, the Captain's copy being at the same time legibly marked as such and not stamped. A careful observance of this rule, the Committee pointed out, would prevent the possibility of fraudulent negotiation of separate copies, as bankers and others advancing thereon had only to see that they were possessed of the number of copies mentioned on the face of the bills of lading themselves. Later on a communication was received from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the immense variety of clauses which had now crept into bills of lading with the object of protecting carriers, rendered it desirable that some measures to define the liability of carriers towards owners of goods should be adopted, and asking for the views of this Chamber on the subject. Previous experience of an attempt to regulate the clauses of bills of lading having shown the futility of moving in the matter on this side only, the Committee replied that as the question was receiving attention at home and would also come up for discussion before the Congress of the Chambers of of Commerce to be held in London, they were not prepared to take any steps at present.

IMPROVED CONVENIENCES FOR THE EMBARKATION AND DISEMBARKATION OF PASSENGERS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Although the Committee have had no further correspondence with the Port Trustees on this subject the representatives of the Chamber on the Trust have not lost sight of it; and since the discussion originated by the representations of the Chamber in 1890, the question of the best means to be adopted for improving the landing facilities for passengers has been continually debated. As the result of this, the members of the Chamber will be glad to learn that the Trustees have recently decided—subject to the sanction of Government—to erect a special pier at Ballard Road for the accommodation of passengers. The construction is to be L shaped, 60 feet wide, 350 feet in length and 200 feet at the head, with a depth of water alongside of 26 feet at high water and 9 feet at low water spring tides. The cost of the construction will be about three lakhs of rupees, and, when completed, will, with the shed erected on the Apollo Bunder, vastly improve the conveniences for passenger traffic by sea. That these steps are not being taken before they are wanted, is evident from the numerous complaints which appeared in the public press a few weeks ago, amply justifying the representations made by the Chamber two years previously.

LANDING AND STORAGE OF COAL IN BOMBAY.

The existing accommodation for the landing and storage of coal on the Port Trust Bunders having given rise to some dissatisfaction on the part of importers, the Committee of the Chamber addressed the Port Trustees on the subject in April last, asking whether any steps were being taken to improve the facilities for the coal trade, and suggesting that at the Frere Bunder, especially something should be done to avoid the delay incurred in discharging boats. The Trustees, in reply, stated that they had under consideration a scheme for the improvement of the facilities for the landing and storage of coal at Frere Bunder, but so far no active steps appear to have been taken.

LANDING AND DELIVERY OF IRON FROM THE DOCKS.

Representations having been received both from European and Native importers of iron as to the existing mode of treating consignments of iron landed at the docks, the Committee, after some discussion, decided to appoint a special Sub-Committee to deal with the question. This Sub-Committee met at the rooms of the Chamber on 21st March, 1892, and having been assisted in their discussion by Captain Hand, the Dock Superintendent, who was present, resolved that "it was the opinion of the meeting that the Docks Superintendent should use his own judgment as to whether iron as landed from ships or steamers can be delivered without sorting. Should he be of opinion that it cannot be so delivered, he should ask the captain and or agents of the vessel to sort the iron at once, and should they fail to do so, the Docks Superintendent should begin to sort forthwith, and further give notice through the agents on what date the iron will be ready for delivery. The meeting is further of opinion that no extra rent should be charged until three days after the date of such notice of readiness to deliver." The Committee of the Chamber endorsing this opinion passed it on to the Port Trustees, at the same time pointing out that under Rule 52 for the regulation and management of the wet docks, the Superintendent is already vested with sufficient power to carry the resolution into effect, and stating their belief that if this mode of procedure were adopted no further trouble would arise in the landing, sorting, and delivery of iron from the Docks. In response to this the Trustees of the Port transmitted on 1st November 1892, the following resolution which they had arrived at on the subject:—"That the present arrangements as regards sorting mixed consignments of iron appear satisfactory. The Trustees consider an extension of the number of free days from 7th to 9th justifiable, power being taken to warehouse the iron on the expiration of that period. Government sanction to amend the rules accordingly should be applied for." This resolution was published by circular to all those interested in the trade.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

The agent for Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, having addressed the Chamber in August respecting some proposed alterations in the items from Manchester, quoted for in the daily telegrams, the Committee took steps to ascertain the views of the members of the Chamber on the subject, and as a result of the replies received informed Reuter's agent that the detailed information proposed to be given in substitution of that already published, would be of little practical value to members of the Chamber, and in place therefore suggested that the following should be substituted:—(1) Tone of the Manchester market. (2) On what descriptions of cloth and yarn the demand is apparent. (3) Whether for India—Bombay and Calcutta—China, or other leading markets? (4) Quotations of 39 in. 7 and 8¼ lbs. grey shirtings and 40s. mule twist, as a rough guide to show approximately the extent of advance or decline in prices; and general information regarding the Manchester and Glasgow markets.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS AND THE INDENT TRADE.

Consequent on the discussion which had taken place in the public press here and in Calcutta, as also from representations made direct to the Committee, the question of the system under which Exchange Banks purchase drafts in London drawn on native indentors here, has received the careful consideration of the Committee. Coming to the conclusion, however, that it was no part of the functions of the Committee to interfere with, or attempt to criticise the mode in which the Exchange Banks chose to conduct their business, it was decided to take no active steps in the matter. A reply to this effect has also been sent to the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce who addressed the Chamber on the subject.

CONCLUSION.

Your committee have now only to tender their thanks to the members of the Chamber for their ready attention to all matters on which they have had occasion to consult them; and to express their acknowledgments to his Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, and to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council for the courtesy and attention with which their representations have on all occasions been received.

THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

FIELD-FIRING RESULTS.

THE Field-firing programme which was carried out on Monday and Tuesday last was, as we have before remarked, entirely different from that which was witnessed last year or in 1891. On the present occasion the troops took up a defensive position, their right flank resting on Lohogaon village, and the left extending across some ridges to the eastward of Temple Hill, and awaited the attack by an imaginary enemy represented by successive lines of screens. The main feature of the programme was set out in paragraph 4 of the instructions issued to the various Commanders, viz:—"Commanding Officers will be informed by umpires which objectives are supposed to be exposed to fire at that moment in the combat, and when an umpire considers that the named objective would be hidden from view he will direct firing at that objective to be discontinued; but the more distant objectives will be fired at first, in order that the idea of the enemy's advance may be maintained." Major Cockburn-Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to whom had been entrusted the work of making the arrangements for the field-firing had no small task to perform. The ground was not selected until the previous Saturday, so that there was but little time to fix up the required targets and to attendd to the thousand-and-one details which required to be carefully studied. The screens used this year were, taken as a whole, much smaller than those used in previous years, and the ranges were rather longer. There were no screens on this occasion nearer than 300 yards, and it was not everybody who had a screen even at this distance to fire at. Some of the Infantry had nothing nearer than 600 yards to shoot at. Of course, it is impossible in carrying out the field-firing arrangements for a large force to arrange screens to disappear. But this was in great measure compensated for by careful attention to the instructions quoted above. Further, owing to the nature of the ground, much difficulty was experienced in so placing the screens as to make them visible to the firers, and as the troops fired from shelter trenches it was still more difficult for them to command a good view of the advancing enemy. The necessity of practising troops in firing standing at all effective ranges so as to command a greater view was thus one of the lessons taught on this occasion.

Particular attention was also drawn in the instructions to the following extract from the A. G's Simla Memorandum of 24th July 1888—"The concentration of fire by a particular group or section on a particular object is only a step in the right direction, being but one degree removed from uncontrolled fire. It is the direction of fire on one portion of the position undertaken by widely separated units which constitutes the true essential of concentrated fire." When troops are halted on the defensive it affords an opportunity of carrying this out, especially at long ranges at such objects as columns or batteries, but when troops come to close quarters it is quite impossible for any orders to be communicated. In order to give the troops a chance of testing the concentration of fire, they were on this occasion made to take up a defensive position. Each umpire had a list of the objects at which the troops were to fire, the objects for Cavalry and Horse Artillery being marked with red flags, those for Artillery with white flags and those for Infantry with blue flags—making a red, white and blue notation. The idea was that the targets should not be subjected to fire for a longer period of time than that during which the objects represented by them would be able to remain exposed in actual warfare. The umpire having communicated the task set to the Commander of that portion of the force to which he was attached, only pointed out to him the targets assigned, but did not define the time fixed for the duration of fire at such target. After that, following the time with a watch, he informed the Commander on the expiration of the time assigned that the target was hidden, although the troops might not have succeeded in firing a single round.

Another lesson learnt on the present occasion was the inexpediency of firing with low elevation for ricochets at objects placed on rising ground.

The total No. of hits made by the Infantry was as follows:—On the farthest line of screens which represented the first appearance of the enemy there were 628 hits; on the screens at the 600 yards appearance of the enemy, 777 hits; on the screens in the nearest line (300 yards) 1819 hits. The Infantry also fired at two dummy batteries at a range of about 1200 yards: on these batteries about 40 hits (roughly) were made.

The results of the Artillery practice were—24 hits on the dummy batteries of the enemy, at about 2,650 yards, four of the dummy guns being completely destroyed by the bursting of shells under the guns, the right wheel of another gun being disabled: there were 111 hits on the dummy limbers, and 350 hits on four Cavalry screens aimed at. The hits on the screens were—on the 1st screen, 136 hits; on the 2nd screen, 140; on the 3rd screen 41; and on the 4th screen 33. These screens were fired at by Major Brackenbury's Battery (27th Field Battery.) The Artillery also fired at some Infantry screens, representing two battalions in attack formation, the results being as follows:—On the firing line, 236 hits: on the supports 59 hits; and on the reserves 98 hits, one screen being destroyed.

The Cavalry Field-firing results were as follows:—195 hits on the enemy's firing line, and 149 hits on mounted enemy. The Cavalry had eleven screens in all to fire at. The Horse Artillery set fire to one of the guns of the enemy's Horse Battery (at 1,800 yards), and made 36 hits on the other five guns of the battery, 95 hits were counted on the dummy limbers, and 19 on the Infantry column in reserve. The screens representing this column in reserve was, for the most part, hidden by the rise in the ground immediately in front of it.

BIVOUAC AND NIGHT MARCH.

The troops bivouaced on Thursday night, the Southerners in the neighbourhood of the Bund Hill, and the Northerners on a rising bit of ground about a mile this side of Lohogaon. The Southerners were required on 27th to hold the Bund Hill and Bridge against the attack of the Northerners. The advance guard of General Gatacre's Force (Northerners) started out from their bivouac shortly before 3 o'clock the same morning, the main column following about half an hour subsequently. They marched very quietly along, without any noise at all, and got touch with the outposts thrown out by the Southerners some time before the first streaks of light appeared on the eastern horizon, and drove those outposts in. Under cover of the darkness the Northerners crept up as close as possible to the position taken up by the Southerners. General Beville had two of his Field Batteries and his Mountain Battery on the slopes on the Bund Hill from where they were able to sweep the flat country north and east of the hill. His reserves were in the hollow to the west of the guns, and two Battalions and a Battery of Artillery protected the Bridge, General Gatacre sent Col. Morse's brigade round by the Yerrowda Jail to make a feint in that direction while he marched against the Southerners' right flank with the other brigade and his divisional battalions. The Northern Infantry, as we had said, got close up to the Southerners' position while it was still dark, and just as daylight appeared, a vigorus attack was made. The Northern Artillery were rather slow in getting into action and did not give the Infantry much support. This was, however, due to the fact that there was no good position for them to take up. Major Brackenbury's Battery eventually came into action on the plain east of Dr. Salaman's house, and aided Colonel Morse's Brigade. The Horse Battery while going to support the main attack in the direction of the Bund Bridge came under the fire of the Southern Batteries on the hill, and of the Infantry, and were put out of action for a little time. The six battalions of the Northerners who attacked the Southerners' right were therefore not allowed by the Umpire to advance; the two battalions and a company of the Sappers, with a battery on the other side of the river being considered sufficient to hold them in check. Colonel Morse's brigade on the other flank also found it impossible to advance, so that the Southerners held the Northerners in check on both sides. General Beville had just ordered his reserves to swing round on his left so as to take Colonel Morse's Brigade in flank when "the cease fire" sounded at 8-10 a.m.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the course of his remarks to the assembled officers at the close of the operations said that they had that morning witnessed the final act of the manœuvres. The object of a night march, he said, was to enable the attacking force to get to the nearest point of attack with the least possible loss, and he thought that the Northerners had done all that they could have been expected to do. But the question was—Having brought their Infantry within 200 yards of the enemy's Infantry and within 400 yards of the enemy's guns, what were they going to do? His Excellency said that what they had to do was to get their Infantry, in the dark as far forward as possible, and to hold on until their guns could get a good position. The Infantry could not be expected to go forward until well supported by the Artillery. The Northern Artillery, it was true, had no position at all open for them, and it was hopeless on ground of that kind to drive their opponents from their position with Infantry alone. He had noticed that that morning the Northern Infantry had got on the Southern guns without Artillery support. He cautioned them against giving too much importance to the impregnability of native villages. Sir George said that if he had been the umpire on the Southerners' right flank he would have permitted General Gatacre's six battalions to advance against the two battalions and a company of Sappers of the Southerners. As for Colonel Morse's brigade, he was rather surprised that the umpire had not ordered Colonel Morse to retire at once, for that brigade had advanced on an open glacis exposed to the fire of two of the Southern Batteries and a long line of Infantry: that brigade had even been allowed to hang on even when they were being taken in flank by the Southerners. A passive defence, his Excellency remarked, was not enough; it was the duty of a defending force to check the enemy first, and then having checked him to try and defeat him. Sir George Greaves, in conclusion, remarked that the manœuvres had been very instructive. He was glad to observe the soldier-like spirit that had been shewn throughout and the determination of everybody to do his best all through, and he said he was very much obliged to every one for all the hard work done.

THE M. B. DEGREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to see Dr. Gray attempting to obscure the real issues in the M. B. Degree question, and to create prejudice against our matriculated students by his recent contribution from Byculla Club. Apart from the notorious fact that our Matriculation is the same, not only in name but also in substance, and in fact, as the Matriculation of many other universities which grant the M. B. Degree, and that it is accepted as the equivalent of their own Matriculation for the purposes of their Degrees, a fact which often seems to be forgotten, it appears necessary to point out, that Matriculation as a test for general culture is a different thing altogether from Matriculation as a test for the power of translating into writing or reproducing on paper the sounds heard, probably for the first time, from a European throat. It appears equally necessary to point out that the latter test is neither a test of general education nor of the knowledge of a particular language, but simply of the experience of the peculiar sounds uttered by a native when speaking his language, and of the degree to which the ear of the examiner is accustomed to those sounds. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that to ascertain the causes, which must have operated to produce the sample of "English as she is writ" by a matriculated student "from dictation" from a European, and in order to come to a definite conclusion as to the specific conditions to which the sample may be due, a mere inspection of the sample side by side with the original is not all that is necessary. A few facts that bear on the question, and which should not be disregarded, may be thus stated:—

1. Given the sense of sight or vision, the perception of the meaning of a newspaper passage depends, no doubt, on education and culture. But the perception of the meaning of a dictated passage, that is, of sounds heard, depends not only on culture but also on the audition of the hearer and the intonation of the speaker, and last but not least on the surroundings of the writer which put varying degrees of tension on his nerves. A consideration of all these facts points to a conclusion quite different from that arrived at by a mere inspection of the quotations given by Dr. Gray.

2. The knowledge of a language is quite a different thing from the experience of the sounds, which one hears from a native's throat when speaking his language. The knowledge of the language may be a respectable quantity while the experience of the sounds may be nil. This fact cannot be unknown to Dr. Gray and his friends, though it may escape them, now and again. The test which Dr. Gray applied may serve to show that the matriculated student had no experience in following the sounds uttered by a foreigner, but we are not told what Dr. Gray thinks of the student's acquaintance with the English language from the results of any other test, if any were applied at all.

3. That a matriculated student's ability to follow dictation during examination may be totally different from his ability to study medicine with the help of books and practical work, is clear enough from the report of Dr. Gray himself, regarding the progress of his class, made some time ago to the effect "that at the weekly examination the answering showed that they kept pace with the lectures and had carefully studied the subjects of each examination both in their text-books and lecture-notes."

4. The matriculated student who was refused admission into the Grant Medical College, will no doubt be admitted by the Elphinstone or any of the other Arts Colleges, for there is no such rejecting of the matriculated students in those colleges, according to this particular test supposed to be crucial in the Grant Medical College. The experience of the Arts Colleges appears to be different. Professor Peterson has told us more assuring things about the matriculated classes, and it is not strange, therefore, that the Elphinstone and the other Colleges do not find it necessary to mistrust the University and discredit its examinations.

5. Another test of the real state of the student's knowledge of English is to put side by side, with his production at the Grant Medical College, his usual production from dictation at school.

6. Again it is a fact well-known to persons who have studied any foreign language, that the intonation of the natives speaking their own language is so peculiar that a foreigner having a fair knowledge of the language, is very often unable to catch it, unless he has practical experience of it, and that any want of such experience is scarcely any criterion of his knowledge of the language. It is also well known that this experience is easily gained in a short time and its absence should not be made so much of.

But the Grant Medical College tests which determine the quickness of audition of matriculated students in reference to sounds pronounced in a manner probably never before heard by them, have no bearing whatsoever on the question of Matriculation culture or knowledge of English, or even on the question of the newly-instituted M. B. Degree.

We were told the other day and it has not yet been contradicted, that for teaching the majority of subjects for the proposed first examination in medicine, to be called the Preliminary Scientific (M. B.) Examination, there exists no adequate provision in the Grant Medical College. The students of medicine would have, therefore, to attend the Arts Colleges for these studies after their Matriculation, and would thus be well acquainted with peculiar intonation of an Englishman speaking his own tongue, and will readily follow the lectures of their European teachers in professional subjects.—

Yours, &c,

Bombay, Jan. 27. M. G. DESHMUKH.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 27.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Mauritius mail closes at Zanzibar at noon on Monday, the 30th instant.

Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times* says:—I am in a position to state that the Government have been giving careful attention to the subject of a proposed considerable expansion of the Labour Section of the Board of Trade Commercial Department, and that steps are being taken which are expected to result in the creation of an organisation deserving the title of a British Labour Bureau. The exact lines on which this proposal will be carried out have not yet been made known, and it is understood that various matters of detail have still to be decided upon; but the general principle has been agreed to, and the matters of detail are now being so seriously discussed that some new departure may be expected in the course of a few weeks.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from Minutes of the Trustees' Meeting of 24th instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 13th January, 1893, forwarding an application from Mr. Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood for a fresh lease for 2 years of godown No. 3 in the Iran Bazaar, his lease of godowns Nos. 1 and 3 granted by the Trustees' Resolution No. 552 dated 11th January, 1890, having expired on 30th November last, and recommending that the lease asked for be granted from 1st January. (current) at the present rate of rent. Read letter from Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood dated 10th January.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution No. 14, dated 12th January, 1892, sanctioning the provision, Rs. 1,500, in the Budget for 1892-93 as the Trustees' contribution towards the cost of publishing the Bombay Daily Weather report and chart for 1 year from April 1892.

Resolution.—Provision should be made in the Budget 1893-94 for Rs. 1,500.

Submitted Government Resolution, General Department No. 4004, dated 3rd Movember, 1892, forwarding the Resolution of the Government of India Finance and Commerce Department No. 3370 S. R., dated 22nd September, 1892, passing orders on the recommendations made in the report of the Native Passengerships' Commission and requesting the opinion of the Trustees on the points raised in paragraphs 9, 10, 11, 16, and 17 of the latter Resolution and on the draft rules accompanying it. Submitted letter from the Officiating Port Officer, dated 15th December, forwarding copy of his report to Government on the subject. The papers having been circulated were not read.

Resolution.—The Port Officer having reported direct to Government it seems unnecessary for the Trustees to offer any opinion on the questions referred to. Government should be informed to this effect.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 19th January, proposing to provide in the Budget Estimates for 1893-94 Capital Works for the following expenditure:—(I) a Satcliffe's sounding apparatus estimated to cost Rs. 1,290, to enable soundings to be more rapidly taken, and (II) a caisson for the 55-foot entrance, Prince's Dock. as the gates of the entrance, though now in good repair, having been repaired 4 years ago may at any time have to be taken out again for repairs and the provision of a caisson will obviate all risk of loss resulting from the necessity of making a dam such as was employed during the last repairs. The estimated cost of a caisson is Rs. 80,000.

Resolution.—Provision of Rs. 700 should be made for the sounding apparatus exclusive of the section plotter. The question of the caisson for the 55-foot entrance should be defered.

The following were among the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 20th Jan. 1893.	For week ending 20th Jan. 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	27
„ out of	17	29
„ transported	16	19
„ attended to	3	0
„ warped	1	0

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING THE TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	14	7
„ left	8	6
„ remaining in dock	11	12

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	5	10
„ left	5	11
„ remaining in dock	9	7

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 21st January.	Tonnage.	Period of occupation, including Sundays and holidays.
S.s. Satranjee	1192	1 day.
„ Savitri	227	1 day.
„ Renown	1709	1 day.
„ Chatfield	2931	2 days.
„ Aston Hall	3438	1 day.

REVDANDA MISSION SCHOOLS' EXHIBITION.

AN exhibition of the Revdanda schools, belonging to the Free Church Mission, took place on last Tuesday, the 26th instant, presided over by the Rev. G. R. Navalkar. Upwards of one hundred boys and girls were present, and each of them had a toy as a present. Those who had acquitted themselves well at the Educational Inspector's Examination had besides books and clothes given. The presents were hung on a Christmas tree, and the novel sight amused the children very much, who promised to use the tempting articles to persuade their companions to come to the schools. The school for the girls is very popular and regarded as a great success. Last May Mr. Orr, the Assistant Collector, bore the following testimony to its usefulness:—"The school seems to be in a most flourishing condition. I was specially pleased with the girls' department, which shows what can be done here in the way of female education. The girls seem very bright and happy over their school-work, and the school is deservedly popular. The Jews were always accustomed to do needlework at home; but now the other castes have learnt a lot of work they could not do before, and they seem to appreciate the value of this knowledge. Their book-work too is good. The reading of the 4th Standard, which I have never known to be reached by girls in Government Schools, is very intelligent and clear. Most of the castes in the village are represented in the Girls' School, and most of them stay till they reach the age of 12."

The chairman addressed a few encouraging words to the children, and promised to introduce carpentry into the boys' school and a higher standard into the girls' school, that the girls might be qualified as teachers in the schools of the Mission. The presents for the children were provided out of the funds contributed by the Sunday School in connection with the European congregation of the Free Church at Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH companies of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery assembled at the Town Hall at 5 o'clock on Saturday evening, and after being numbered off and formed into fours, marched to the Oval. After the parade had about, an hour's Company Drill, the several sub-divisions fell in on their Sergeants to be drilled by them in view of the Squad Drill and Guard mounting competition which will be held during the coming Camp at Mahalaximi. The sub-divisions were called together again shortly after six o'clock, and were marched off the Oval to the National Bank and there dismissed.

The following is the result of the twelfth spoon competition:—

	300 yds.	500 yds.	Total.
Sergt Pinder	20	19	39a
Gunner Robbins	18	20	38b
Gunner Hauf on	15	22	37c
Gunner Coates	17	20	37d
Sergt nst Owens	15	17	32
Gunner Gillespie	18	13	31
Gunner Heskidle	19	12	31
Bomb Leask	15	15	30
Gunner Bond	17	13	30
Gunner Traylen	10	15	25
Bomb Zu horst	14	11	25
Gunner Bladwell	15	10	25
Sergt Maj Becherleg	15	9	24
Gunner Martin	12	8	20
Gunner Peinton	10	8	18
Gunner Penny	6	11	17
Gunner Iugham	7	8	15
Gunner Blackwell	0	0	0

a Handicapped 8 points. b Winner of 1st spoon.
c Winner of 2nd spoon. d Winner of 3rd spoon.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The following is the parade state of Saturday last:—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	...	2	2	...	26	32
B „	1	..	1	...	2	...	19	23
C „	...	1	...	...	2	...	20	23
D „	...	...	1	..	6	...	20	27
E „	...	1	2	1	1	...	15	20
F „	...	...	1	1	3	...	19	24
G „	1	1	1	...	3	1	28	35
H Cadets	...	...	..	...	3	3	15	21
I	...	...	...	...	1	4	22	27
K	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	1
L	...	..	..	...	4	...	34	38
Army Staff	1	..	...	2	...	..	6	9
Total	4	4	7	6	27	8	224	280

The following officers were on parade, viz:—Lieut-Col the Honble L H Bayley, A-D-C; Majors R S Brown, H A Acworth, and T W C Leathem (Adjutant); Captains J P Baird, F Place, G Lund, and J W Smith; Lieuts F W English, J P Cornforth (Quarter-master), D J Sharp, and H R H Wilkinson; 2nd Lieuts R Snell and C C James; Lieut R A A Jenkins, 2nd Queen's R W S Volunteers.

AN accident occurred to Lord Alcester in Pall Mall on January 9, when he fell down the steps of the Travellers' Club. He was picked up from the pavement by the Club servants, and, after a short rest, was conveyed to his apartments, 22, Ryder Street, where Dr. Laking saw him. The gallant admiral has not been very strong since his illness some months ago, and it was believed that he had suffered another attack, but he is now better.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held at the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, on Wednesday, the 25th instant. Dr. G. Waters, one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting being read and confirmed, Paudit S. E. Gopalacharlu, of Madura, was elected a member of the Society. Then a paper by Mr. Surat Chandra Mitra, M. A., B. L., of Behar, on "The Indian Folk-Beliefs about the Tiger," was read before the Society.

The author at first dwelt upon his view of the origin of animal worship. He said that "in the awe based upon the magnitude of size and the excess of strength of some members of the brute creation, animal-worship had its origin. Primitive man thought that these brutes resembled himself in so many respects, and yet was so stronger, that he believed in his ignorance that the latter must have souls much greater than his own soul. Thus he was led to the next step in the process by which animal-worship came to be evolved, namely, that these brutes must be some beings who possessed some power for either good or evil to themselves and must, therefore, be propitiated for bestowal of favours or for appeasing their wrath." Coming to the subject proper of the paper, the author said that a tiger-demon was one of the recognized duties in the pantheon of some of the aborginal tribes of India. They worshipped the tiger-demon, thinking that by doing so their own lives and their domesticated animals would be safe from the ravages of those animals. Among the Santals, those whose relatives had been killed by the tiger, considered it indispensably necessary to propitiate the tiger-demon who had wrought death to his kinsmen. They considered death by a tiger a far greater calamity than anything else, so much so that whenever Santali witnesses had to be examined in the courts, the form of oath in Santali meant that should they tell falsehoods they would be eaten by tigers. In the Central Provinces prevailed a certain number of superstitions connected with the tiger. One of them was that when a man had been killed by a tiger, his spirit possessed that beast and led him away from all danger. Another superstitious belief was that human beings were metamorphosed into tigers by eating the root of a particular kind of plant, and that if in that state, he could eat the root of another, he would instantly be retransformed into a human being. A third superstitious belief was that there was a particular kind of science, which endowed the men who mastered its secrets with the power of transforming themselves into tigers whenever they wished to do so. The author concluded his very interesting paper with several folk-stories about the tiger prevalent in Bengal.

A vote of thanks to the author was proposed and seconded by Dr. Waters and Dr. Gerson da Cunha, and the usual vote of thanks to the chair concluded the business of the meeting.

MUNICIPAL ELOQUENCE.

A WRITER in the *Bombay Examiner* says: On Monday last I had the pleasure of being present at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation in the new Council Hall. Not being as yet a member of that enlightened body, I had no claim to a place on "the floor of the House," and so had to content myself with observing the proceedings from the Strangers' Gallery, which, as is generally known, has been diverted from its original purpose. I was there for but a few moments when it was borne in on me how foolish was the precipitation with which our City Fathers acted last week in passing a tacit vote of censure on their accomplished architect. The acoustic properties of the Hall were, I found, excellent. Dr. Blaney rose to address the meeting immediately after my entrance, and every syllable of the worthy doctor was distinctly audible where I was standing. Mr. Stevens had adopted the simple contrivance of running some six or eight copper wires from end to end of the room and cross-wise, at a height of about eighten or twenty feet from the floor, with the result that the defects experienced last week were altogether removed. After a while I shifted to the second gallery, at the western side of the chamber, where I remained for the rest of the debate, and I was able to follow without difficulty the various gentlemen who subsequently contributed to the discussion. Had the Corporation but exercised a little patience at their former meeting, they would never have taken the rash resolution of disturbing the architect's arrangements, and the public would thus have been spared a sorry exhibition of Municipal unwisdom. "Chi va piano va sano." The subject under discussion whilst I was in the Council Hall was the proposed increase to the Municipal Commissioner's monthly salary. On the merits of the question I have not a word to say. The increase has been voted, and, like every other honest citizen, I must contribute my quota to the enhancement. But I may make a remark or two on the character of the oratory to which I had the pleasure of listening. With all deference to the distinguished speakers, it did not seem to me quite up to the paliamentary level. Dr. Blaney's tale was plain and unvarnished; Dr. Viegas was vigorous and robust; Mr. Sayani's speech was a poor, weak effort of special pleading; Mr. Geary very correct and much to the point, with a gleam or two of humour. I had not the privilege of hearing Mr. Pherozeshah, but I was amply compensated for this loss by a characteristic speech from his *alter ego*, Mr. Wacha, the rising hope of the stern and unbending Radicals of this Presidency. Mr. Wacha's eloquence is impetuous; it is not a stream—it is tumultuous torrent. The voice is hard and metallic, like the unpleasant jingle of a tenpenny rupee; the words tumble from the lips of the speaker with such rapidity, as to convey the impression that he was endeavouring to give simultaneous utterance to two distinct sentences. Mr. Wacha is so earnest and so absorbed in his theme, that not unfrequently he is betrayed into a contemptuous disregard of the gramatical niceties of our language and of that orderly sequence of ideas which less fluent orators are careful to cultivate.

FIGHTING IN NAWAGI.

A Peshawar correspondent telegraphs that on the 19th instant severe fighting occurred near Jar between Umra Khan and Safdar Khan of Nawagi, in which 80 men were killed and wounded. From this we may presume that the Khan of Nawagi refused to surrender Fort Sikandur to Umra Khan. Years ago we predicted that Umra Khan, after making himself, as he has since done, the ruler of Bijaur, would attack Nawagi and Asmar. The unexpected death of the Khan of Asmar brought about the attack on that place first: but the whole prediction is now verified. When Umra Khan interfered in Asmar, the Government of India held, we believe, that it was part of Bajaur, and therefore within his—and outside the Amir's—sphere of legitimate ambition. In spite of this the Amir's general was allowed to drive Umra Khan out of Asmar and to occupy it. *A fortiori* he ought to be allowed to drive Umra Khan back from Nawagi: because the Khan of Nawagi has always been recognised of late years as a vassal of the Amir and not of the rulers of Bajaur. More than this, the Amir would seem to have fair ground of complaint that Umra Khan, whom we prevent him from attacking, should be allowed to commit acts of agression against his proteges. The fact that the Government of India have been weak enough in the past to allow the Amir to extend his influence beyond the limits they desired to assign to it, does not make it any the less intolerable to the Amir now, that he should be prevented from vindicating his dignity against the upstart ruler of Bajaur. More will be heard of this Nawagi business; and it is no consolation to say that we foresaw it years ago. If the Government of India had taken timely measures to settle the frontiers of Afghanistan, Bajaur, and Chitral, we should be in a much better position than we are now with regard to each of those States and also with regard to Gilgit and our defensive position in the Hindu Kush region. We have left these States to stew in their own juice, and have only ourselves to blame if British interests are now being cooked up with them.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

UNDER a petition presented by Mr. C. J. Stewart, the provisional liquidator of the London and General Bank, a receiving order has been made by Mr. Registrar Hope, sitting in Chambers at the Bankruptcy Court, against Mr. J. S. Balfour. The acts of bankruptcy alleged against the debtor are that he has absented himself from his dwelling-house and left England with intent to defeat or delay his creditors. The debtor's house-keeper at his house at Burcote, Oxfordshire, has stated that he has left the country, having given her a power of attorney authorising her to act for him for a period of twelve months. She was desirous to do all she could to settle his affairs, had not expected to receive the power of attorney, and had not had any instructions in regard to it. Mr. Balfour is supposed to have escaped to Rio, but no definite information has yet been obtained as to his whereabouts.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—By FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Oriental, Captain L. H. Moule, with the Overland Mails of January 13, arrived in the Bombay Harbour, at 11 a.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Macpherson
Miss and Mr Macpherson, jnr
Mrs Cunliffe and 2 children
Miss Ciceley Voysey
Mr Seawright
Mr Man
Mr J W Welch
Miss A Nalder
Mr Ahmed Khan
Mr Coxon
Miss Ohnstead
Miss La France
Mr and Mrs Garrison, 2 children and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Johnson
Miss Statter
Dr T Whitehouse
Lord and Lady Saltoun
Mr R A Scott
Mr Evans
Miss Dwyer
Mr and Mrs Stiven & child
Mrs Schronberg
Mr Syed Belgrami
Mr Shipp
Mr J T Sealy
Mr Beckett
Mr M M Cooper
Lt Geyer Nott, R A
Mr Evans
Mr Sylk
Mr and Mrs Foster
Rev Roscoe
Mr Hanna
Mr A B Guile
Miss Madden and Sister

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr J O B Saunders
Mr D A Stuart
Mr Phelps
Mr R B Clegg
Mr Jenkins
Rev P B Harrison
Mr R Valentine Reid
Mr E Pinhey
Capt and Mrs A W Forbes
Mr Weir
Mr L Barker
Mrs Gould
Maj and Mrs Hickson
Surg-Col H B Pruvis
Mr W Smith
Mr Hugo Seyd
Miss Crossley
Mr A T Goodfellow
Count de Newa
Capt Huddart
Mr J J Allen
Mr Lonsdale
Mr W Dickson
Mrs Pile and child

FROM ISMAILIA.—Mr P Chuse.

FROM ADEN.

Col Shortland, R A
Capt T H Tellett, R A
Mr Hajee Abdul Latiff and friend

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and members of the Royal Family attended Divine Service on Sunday in the private chapel at Osborne. The Bishop of Ripon preached the sermon.

The Earl of Rosebery arrived at Osborne on Monday and had an audience with the Queen, remaining to dine with her Majesty.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Gladstone arrived in London from Biarritz on Tuesday evening, apparently in excellent health.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday, at which all the Ministers were present.

The election in the West Derby Division of Liverpool resulted on Tuesday in the return of Mr. W. H. Long, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 1,357 votes over his Gladstonian opponent, Mr. Shilton Collin. The total poll was light, but the Conservative majority was nearly 200 more than at the general election.

Mr. Ritchie, late President of the Board of Trade, has consented to stand as the Unionist candidate for the vacant seat at Walsall. It is expected that the Gladstonian candidate will be Sir A. D. Hayter.

Sir. J. Crossland has consented to stand as a Unionist candidate for the vacant seat at Huddersfield, caused by the death of Mr. Summers.

Sir W. Harcourt, M. P., has informed a correspondent that he does not approve of a tax on cyclists.

Lord Ripon, in a speech delivered on Monday, at the Newcastle Liberal Club, said the new Home Rule Bill would be as full and complete as the measure of 1886.

Mr. T. Ellis, M. P., speaking at Harlech on Tuesday, advocated the establishment of a Land Court for Wales, with power to fix fair rents and to assess compensation for improvements.

IRELAND.

Mr. Justice Mathew, having closed the sittings of the Evicted Tenants Commission, has returned to London. It is expected that the report of the Commission will be laid before Parliament immediately after its meeting.

Mr. Mahony and Mr. Dalton have been selected as the Parnellite candidates for the seats in North and South Meath, for which they were unsuccessful at the general election.

A deputation of Mayo farmers and others, headed by Mr. Dillon, M.P., had an interview on Saturday with Mr. J. Morley, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to represent the inadequacy of the Congested Districts Board and to suggest that statutory powers should be given to that body for the compulsory acquirement of land. Mr. Morley replied that he was in general agreement with the proposition, but he could not promise immediate legislation.

Speaking at the meeting of the National Federation in Dublin, yesterday, Mr. Dillon, M.P., said the restoration of the evicted tenants to their former holdings must form a portion of the terms of the peace about to be concluded between England and Ireland.

GENERAL.

The Government has decided to send a special Mission to Tangier in view of the unsatisfactory relations at present existing with Morocco. Sir West Ridgeway has been selected as the head of the Mission, and he has been granted six months' leave of absence from his post as Under-Secretary to the Irish Government. Mr. Harrel, Commissioner of Dublin Metropolitan Police, will act as *locum tenens* for Sir W. Ridgeway during the latter's absence in Morocco.

A deputation, comprising the Duke of Westminster, the Bishop of Bedford, Sir Spencer Wells, and other eminent persons, had an interview on Friday last with the Home Secretary to urge the appointment of a Minister of Health and for an inquiry into the effects of earth burial. Mr. Asquith did not hold out much hope of the appointment of a Minister of Health, but he promised to consider the suggestion of an inquiry suggested.

The Board of Trade returns for the past month are not very satisfactory. There was decrease of more than five millions in imports and of £535,000 in exports, but a partial explanation of the decline is that prices are generally lower

In consequence of numerous complaints of the excessive railway charges anounced in the new revised Railway rates, the Board of Trade has communicated with the Railway Companies' Association, which has replied that under pressure of time the scale of charges was made for due publication, but inquiries were being made to meet complaints, and it was hoped that by the end of next month the grievances would disappear.

A conference of delegates representing the coal-miners of Great Britain was opened at Birmingham on Monday, to consider the wages and the eight hours' questions. The proceedings have been continue daily. Yesterday a resolution in favour to the Eight Hours' Bill was adopted, the Durham delegates alone voting against it.

Sir Courtenay Boyle has been appointed to carry on the duties of the Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade during the absence, from illness, of Sir H. Calcraft.

Major Marindin's report to the Board of Trade of the fatal railway collision at Thirsk concludes that it was caused by the signalman's default, but that he was under the circumstances unfit for duty, and the station-master was to blame for not having reported the man as being unfit. Finally, Major Marindin is of opinion that 10 hours' duty is the utmost to be required of signalmen on main lines

Dr. Ludwig Becker has been appointed Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow University.

The Court-martial on Admiral Fairfax in connexion with the stranding of her Majesty's ship Howe in Ferrol Harbour concluded on Saturday with an acquittal. The Court considered the slackening of the speed in entering the harbour was inexpedient, but the cause of the disaster was incorrectness of the charts.

Captain Sir W. Wiseman, who was one of the members of the Court-martial, died yesterday evening at Plymouth. He had taken a cold at one of the earlier sittings, and refused to absent himself, as the proceedings in that case would have to be begun *de novo*.

The Howe is still on the rocks at Ferrol, and there is no immediate prospect of the floating of the ship.

At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute on Tuesday, Mr. F. de Labilliere read a paper on British Federation, after which a discussion followed, in which Lord Playfair, Mr. Bryce, M.P., and others took part.

Andrew George M'Rae, convicted of the murder of a woman at Althorp, was executed in Forthampton Gaol on Tuesday. He made no confession.

The police on Monday night made a sudden descent upon the Corinthian Club in York-street, Pall-mall. The next morning the secretary and two hall porters were remanded at Marlborough-street Police-court on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Mr. F. Millidge, late manager of the Mercantile Bank of Australia in Melbourne, was examined on Friday last at Bow-street Police-court, but no evidence was given and the accused was allowed to return to Melbourne by the Himalaya steamer, on board of which he had taken a passage. The vessel left the docks the same afternoon.

Mr. Hawley Smart, the author of several popular novels, died suddenly on Sunday night, aged 61.

A demonstration was held in Exeter-hall on Monday evening to welcome the arrival in London of Miss Frances Williard, a popular temperance advocate in the United States.

Two men were suffocated yesterday while engaged in cleaning out the double bottoms of the cruiser Medea at Chatham Dockyard.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir J. P. Grant, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., late Ben. C.S.; Maj-Gen. F. Young, M.S.C.; Maj-Gen. W. Montrion, Bo. Ret; Sir J. Gibbons, Bart; Maj-Gen. H. F. Kennedy; Maj T. Spring; Lord Dunsandle; Canon E. H. McNeile; Mr. Alfred Baker, F.R.C.S.; Mr Hawley Smart; Gen. B. F. Butler.

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCESS MARIE OF EDINBURGH.

THE wedding of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh took place on Jan. 10 at Sigmaringen, where the parents of the bridegroom reside.

The bride arrived on Jan. 8, the occasion being marked by a popular demonstration. The whole population of the little town, numbering about 5,000, turned out to greet the Princess, and the streets were gaily decorated with evergreens, garlands, and flags. The wintry weather only added to the picturesque and romaintic beauty of one of the most famous landscapes in Europe.

The train conveying the bride and her parents from Coburg was somewhat late in arriving. In the meantime the crowd, which had ranged itself along the whole line of the thoroughfare leading from the railway station to the burg, awaited with order and good humour the arrival of the royal party. Shortly after midday Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, father of the bridegroom, arrived from the Castle on foot. He wore the blue uniform of a General of the Prussian Foot Guards, with the broad magenta Ribbon of the Order of the Roumanian Star. He was accompanied by his three younger sons—Princes Wilhelm, Frederick, and Carl—the first-mentioned wearing the uniform of a General of the Prussian Infantry, while Prince Carl was conspicuous in the dashing uniform of a lieutenant of the Uhlan Garde du Corps. All the members of the Hohenzollern family present wore the Order of the Roumanian Star. In front of the station entrance were drawn up in line the local fire brigade and the veterans of the war of 1870, most of the latter wearing medals. On the station steps was a brilliant group of German and Roumanian officers and Court officials, conspicuous among whom was the tall dignified form of a young Grenadier guardsman. Prince Ferdinand, who wore the Roumanian Jaeger uniform, and looked serenely happy, flitted from group to group during the interval of waiting.

MEETING OF THE BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM.

At a quarter to one o'clock the sharp ring of a cannon shot announced the arrival of the royal train. When it steamed into the station a moment later, Prince Ferdinand stepped forward to meet his future bride. The greeting was a simple and affectionate one. The Prince embraced Princess Marie in the hearty British fashion, kissing her several times, a salutation which was returned with the utmost cordiality. Prince Leopold then advanced, and, addressing Princess Marie, welcomed her to Sigmaringen, while a burst of cheering from the assembled people rang out on the frosty air. The Princess looked radiant. She carried a large bouquet, and smiled as she repeatedly bowed in acknowledgment of the cheering, which was renewed as, accompanied by Princess Leopold, she entered a carriage with two outriders which was in waiting. Prince Ferdinand meanwhile escorted the Duchess of Edinburgh to a second carriage. The Duke of Edinburgh, wearing the uniform of a General of the Prussian Infantry, followed in a third carriage, Prince Leopold taking his place beside his Royal Highness. A fresh and spontaneous burst of cheering greeted the three girl sisters of the bride—the Princesses Victoria, Alexandra, and Beatrice of Edinburgh—all of whom seemed particularly delighted with the cordiality of the welcome thus reserved for them.

THE WEDDING.—BRILLIANT CEREMONIAL.

The marriage ceremony, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, was appointed to take place in the town church at four o'clock on Jan. 10. An hour before that time, notwithstanding that the weather was unpropitious, rain falling somewhat heavily, crowds began to assemble outside the edifice and along the road leading from the castle, all the inhabitants of the town, reinforced by large accessions from neighbouring districts, manifesting the utmost eagerness to obtain a glimpse of the bride and of the many distinguished personages who graced the occasion by their presence. About 500 guests were admitted to the church to witness the ceremony. At ten minutes past four the gentlemen composing the suites of the various royal personages began to enter the church from the sacristy. Among the first of the Corps Diplomatique to appear was Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin. He wore his Ambassadorial uniform and the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath. By his side the tall form of Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, was conspicuous, in the uniform of a General of a German Infantry Regiment. There were also present Major-General Arthur Ellis representing the Prince and Princess of Wales; Mr. Milbanke, Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Coburg; Sir John Cowell, as member of the Queen's household, and others. In a semi-circle below the chancel steps, the centre of which was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Schilgin, the Prince of Hohenzollern's Aide-De-Camp, stood the ladies on the right, the gentlemen on the left. Among the former were the Hon. Mrs. Monson, Fraulein Possewant, and Mrs. Egerton. Included among the latter were the suites of the German Emperor, of King Charles, of the Grand Duke Alexis, Colonel Egerton (aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught), and Colonel Howard (who will accompany the bride on her bridal trip and on her journey to Bucharest). The Roumanian Minister in Berlin, M. Ghica, had also taken up his post here. While the company were awaiting the bridal party the bells chimed and music was played on the organ.

THE BRIDAL PROCESSION.

It was twenty minutes to five o'clock when a jubilant burst of music from the organ announced the arrival of the royal guests. They entered from the sacristy. First came the German Emperor, in the uniform of an Admiral of the British fleet. Leaning on his arm was the Duchess of Edinburgh, the bride's mother. Next came the Duke of Connaught escorting the Hereditary Princess of Hohenzollern. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, uncle of the bride, and representing the Czar, followed with the Duchess of Connaught. In rapid succession entered Prince and Princess Leopold of Hohenzollern, father and mother of the bridegroom, the King of Roumania, and Prince Ferdinand, the bridegroom; the Princesses Victoria, Alexandra, and Beatrice of Edinburgh, and Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, the latter wearing the uniform of a lieutenant of a German Infantry Regiment; and the Princes Wilhelm and Carl, the bridegroom's brothers. These members of the bridal party grouped themselves on the right of the altar, while the Emperor William stood near the left corner.

When these distinguished and royal personages had taken up the positions assigned to them, a fresh movement of interest and curiosity was excited by the entrance of the bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, who, like the German Emperor, wore the uniform of a British Admiral. Princess Marie looked charming in her wedding dress, which was in the Empire style, and was made of reach white ribbed silk. The skirt was bordered with embroidery of pearls and crystals intermingled with silver, forming a design of festoons characteristic of the period of 1830. On the bodice were lines of pearls converging at the waist, where the low bodice was edged with folds of white velvet. The puffed sleeves were of white velvet. Round the waist was a white satin ribbon, to which was attached the bridal bouquet. The veil was of white tulle. The grouping was very effective. The bright red of the British General's uniform worn by the Duke of Connaught contrasted well with the dark blue of the Prussian Infantry uniforms. The Princess Victoria of Edinburgh wore a pale sky-blue broche silk dress with small peacock feathers in white, surrounded by curving lines of forget-me-nots. Princess Alexandra wore a dress similar in material and design to that of her sister, but in pale rose-pink; while the third sister of the bride, Princess Beatrice, who is not yet nine years of age, was dressed in a cream-coloured dress made of corded silk. According to the German custom, there were no bridesmaids.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

As the bridal pair knelt at the altar steps the choir, accompanied by the organ, sang the Benedicat. The mitred Abbot Placidus Wolter, from the Benedictine Monastery of Beuron, near Sigmaringen, then approached the bride and bridegroom, and delivered to them the customary address. It lasted twenty minutes. The choir sang another hymn. The parish priest then approached the kneeling royal pair, and performed the marriage ceremony. When the usual question was addressed to him, Prince Ferdinand replied with a loud "Yes," which echoed through the building. A solemn silence now fell upon the congregation, and the scene at this point was most impressive. The main body of the church was in darkness, and in striking contrast was the brilliantly illuminated chancel, with its array of royal guests, ambassadors, and courtiers. All eyes were fixed upon the stalwart form of Prince Ferdinand and upon his young bride, the central figures in this picturesque and historic scene. The Prince wore the blue uniform of the Prussian Foot Guards, with the broad yellow ribbon of the Black Eagle. The priest pronounced the Benediction, and as the choir sang a chorus from "Judas Maccabæus," Prince Ferdinand and his bride rose, and the Princess, passing her arm through his, retired with him slowly through the sacristy door, followed by her royal relatives and their respective suites. The congregation then slowly dispersed.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SERVICE.

The royal party walked from the church through a covered archway to the Ritter-Saal of the castle, where congratulations were exchanged. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh then joined the bride and bridegroom in the dining saloon, where a communion table had been erected for the solemnisation of the marriage in accordance with the Church of England service. The service was conducted by the Rev. W. V. Lloyd, private chaplain to the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Ferdinand and his bride took up their places, and there was also present with the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Sir Edward Malet, Sir John Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household; Colonel Egerton, Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Connaught; Major-General Ellis, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen. The ceremony lasted only ten minutes. Prince Ferdinand and his bride uttered all the responses in clear and audible tones and with a good English accent. Each of those present received a copy of the English Marriage Service beautifully bound in white silk, with the letters "M." and "F." on the cover. There was no music during this service, immediately after which the royal party repaired to the adjoining apartments where the marriage register was signed.

THE BRIDAL BANQUET.

A state banquet was given at half-past six in the pavilion specially erected on the terrace of the castle. The pavilion was lighted with electric light and presented a brilliant appearance, the tables shining with the family silver of the Hohenzollerns of Sigmaringen and showing a profusion of lovely flowers. In its midst, says the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, towered the wedding cake, two storeys high, and ringed round with garlands of roses. At the end of the pavilion the band of the Emperor Frederick's Baden Regiment discoursed music during the dinner. The newly wedded pair sat opposite the Emperor William, who conducted the Duchess of Edinburgh to her place. The Princess of Hohenzollern sat next her son, Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and then in order, sat the Duke of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Edinburgh, and Sir Edward Malet. Next to his daughter-in-law sat the Duke of Edinburgh, and then the Comtesse de Flandre, with Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador in Berlin, on her right. On the opposite side of the table, near the Emperor and the Duchess of Edinburgh, were the King of Roumania, the Duchess of Connaught, the Prince of Hohenzollern, the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern.

In the course of the dinner the Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, father of the bridegroom, rose to say that he wished to express his heartfelt gratitude to the august head of his house, the German Emperor, who had honoured the occasion by his presence, and to the Queen and Empress Victoria, whose son, the Duke of Connaught, represented her there. His thanks were due also on behalf of the bride and bridegroom. "I give expression to my feelings," concluded the Prince, "in calling upon you to drink to his Majesty the Emperor and to the Sovereign and royal guests present, Sie leben hoch." The German and English National Anthems were then played. The King of Roumania then rose. His Majesty began by referring to the new strength added to his dynasty by the event of that day. He wished to propose "Long life and happiness to the young wedded pair," and this cry, he said, would not only resound in that hall; it would be carried down the mighty stream which flowed past that castle; it would be carried to the mouth of the Danube where it would be re-echoed by the flourishing people over which he ruled. "Long life to the young couple." The band then played the Roumanian National Hymn. Subsequently the Duke of Edinburgh rose and said, speaking in German, "I raise my glass and ask you to drink to the health of the parents of the bridegroom, the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern. Sie leben hoch." The band here played "Heil Dir im Siegerskranz."

The dinner was concluded at about eight o'clock. The illustrious company repaired to the neighbouring apartments of the castle, where coffee was served, after which, at about half-past eight, the young royal couple, amid the hurrahs of the populace, drove off in a closed carriage to Krauchenwies, the summer residence of the Hohenzollerns, some seven miles from Sigmaringen.

The various imperial and royal guests assembled at Sigmaringen left for their respective countries in the course of Jan. 11. The marriage has been greeted with much enthusiasm in Roumania, and a great reception is being prepared for the bride and bridegroom when they enter that country.

The German Emperor has conferred the order of the Black Eagle on Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, in honour of the occasion of his marriage.

THE PRESENTS.

The Queen has presented her grand-daughter with an emerald and diamond pendant and earrings, a valuable Indian shawl, a length of Honiton lace, and various pieces of Scotch and Irish fabrics.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales's gift is a turquoise bracelet with double hearts in brilliants.

The Duke of Edinburgh has presented his daughter with a superb diamond and turquoise tiara, necklace and earrings, and an antique chased silver-gilt toilet service from sixteenth-century designs. The Duchess of Edinburgh's gifts include a diamond diadem, brooch and earrings, a diamond and sapphire brooch, two pearl and diamond brooches, two pearl and diamond bracelets, and a dressing-bag with silver fittings. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh also gave a china dessert service and a china toilet set.

From the Duke of York and the Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales the gifts include a turquoise and diamond brooch.

The Duchess of Fife sends a diamond sapphire brooch: the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg Gotha a clasp of diamonds and pearls with an enamelled knot in brilliants, representing the Saxon House Order.

The Empress Eugenie forwards a silver bread-basket; the Princess Frederica of Hanover a silver salver engraved with a view of the Palais Edinburgh, at Coburg; the Sultan of Johore a silver-gilt tea and coffee service; the Russian Ambassador and Mme. de Staal an umbrella with jade and gold handle.

Other illustrious names on the list are—The Duke and Duchess of Westminster, a silver travelling clock; the Earl of Rosebery, a pair of silver bowls; the Earl and Countess of Morley, a photograph frame; the Countess Alexandrine de Tolstoi, a gold chatelaine with pearl and diamond clasp; The Earl and Countess Stanhope, a silver-gilt George III. goblet; the Earl and Countess of St. Germans, a silver inkstand; the Earl of Cranbrook, silver mounted autograph album; the Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, a water-colour drawing; the Dowager Countess of Mayo, two silver repousse flower vases; Earl Spencer an antique silver ship; Viscount and Viscountess Wolseley, silver two handled cup; and Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, three antique silver tea-caddies.

Representative tokens from the Services comprise:—From Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry Keppel, silver-gilt mounted salts bottle; from Admiral Woods Pasha, antique silver toilet casket; from the naval officers at Devonport, silver inkstand and blotter, enamelled with the English, Roumanian, Russian, and Hohenzellern flags; from the officers of the Plymouth Garrison, silver inkstand and blotter, stationery case, bell, match-box, and pen tray; from Colonel Slade, R.A., and Mrs. F. Slade, tortoiseshell and silver travelling clock; from Major Maitland Kirwan, silver shoe.

ON the Congo an experiment of great interest is being tried. There has been talk for some time of introducing Chinese labourers into our own West African colonies, the difficulty of getting sufficient labour supply among the natives is so great. There are a few Chinese in South Africa, but these are mostly engaged in petty pursuits, like market-gardening. The first considerable contingent of Chinese has, however, been disembarked at Matadi, the Free State station in the Lower Congo, in November. There were 540 in all, and we understand they are intended for the railway which is being constructed from the Lower to the Upper Congo, and which has been almost at a standstill for some time. They were all in good condition, and, after a few days' rest, were to be forwarded to the works. The experiment of introducing Chinese labour into Africa will be watched with interest. Those anxious to see the native trained to develop the resources of his own continent may regard this new step with regret; and certainly it would be a pity to see tropical Africa given over to the Chinaman. Possibly his introduction may have a stimulating effect upon the native, and may compel him to adapt himself to the new conditions which have overtaken him. It remains to be seen whether the Chinaman will be able to stand the climate of tropical Africa; he has hitherto been able to resist even worse climates.

THE public memorial service for the late Mr. William Summers, M.P., took place on Jan. 9 in the Town Hall, Huddersfield, and was attended by a great congregation, in which were included representatives of all political parties and religious bodies in the borough. The Mayor presided. Addresses bearing testimony to Mr. Summers's earnestness, ability, courtesy, and kindness were delivered by Mr. Joseph Woodhead (president of the Huddersfield Liberal Association) and Mr. J. A. Brooke (president of the Huddersfield Conservative Association). Other speeches, were made by ministers of religion.

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DR. GIFFEN'S CASE AGAINST BIMETALLISM.

THE "Chamber of Commerce Journal" contains the following letters:—

SIR,—In this my No. 4 letter on above book, I desire to draw attention to the fact that the authority on which Dr. Giffen pronounces the theory of Bimetallism (international), now under discussion, to be a delusion, is the opinion given by the unanimous verdict of the "great English authorities on currency," some ninety years ago; and yet he gives these greatest names in economics, as including Locke, Harris, Lord Liverpool, Adam Smith, Ricardor, and states, page 102, that they "were not aware of the peculiar theory which bimetalists advocate. At page 104 again, "But there is not a glimmering in all the American writing, as far as I have observed, of the peculiar monetary theory on which bimetallism is now based." Again, at pages 104-5, regarding "the great French law of 1803," in which "the authority of Locke and Newton was recognized," we are told, "There is not a syllable to that effect in the whole debate nor a whisper of that monetary theory on which bimetallism is based." Then we are told, page 108, that "shortly after 1820," Mr. Baring (afterwards Lord Ashburton) and Sismondi started the idea that "it would be more convenient that the French plan should be followed, so that both countries should have the same system," and at page 113 we read, "Sismondi is not only the original, but he is still the leading authority, as far I know, for the bimetallic view." At page 107 we are told, what is true, that in 1816 all the greatest authorities on a question of English currency were "so unanimous, indeed, that the possibility of what is now known as the bimetallic theory does not seem to have been dreamt of," and further on in same page we are told, what is "not" true, "that the subject was looked at by them in all its aspects, and keenly studied." One looks in vain in Dr. Giffen's book for any "argument whatever" as regards the effect of opening mints for unlimited coinage of silver under international agreement, which is the backbone or mainspring of the present theory of bimetallism. Such a theory (as he truly states) was not propounded or dreamt of until after 1820, and yet he offers no arguments against it beyond the recorded discussions of an earlier date! I shall ask for one more indulgence of space for a few remarks on the meaning of the word ratio, which Dr. Giffen constantly misuses in "The case against bimetallism."—I am, &c.,

G. H. SAXTON.

Emsleigh, Exeter, December 19th, 1892.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

DEAR SIR,—The present situation in monetary affairs is fraught with danger to commerce, and it is hopeless to expect monetary specialists to take any sufficiently wide view of the subject to enable them to help fair trade in independence of money-market dealings. Speaking generally, I would describe the situation as it is as follows:—Gold and silver, like all other commodities, depend for valuation mainly on demand, and this latter on degree of usefulness to mankind. "Supply" in the case of these two metals being a slow process, and very much limited by nature, may be considered in the light of a factor constant, and beyond the reach of limitations or extensions, in any practical degree, as compared with demand greater and less. Now "demand" depends greatly, on usefulness, and we cannot ignore the fact that the two precious metals depend for their usefulness, and therefore valuation, on their suitability as mediums of exchange and standards of value. But, as mediums of exchange, mints and coinage are necessary; for without these advantages the use of these metals as mediums is made difficult.

It can be scarcely doubted that gold and silver in use merely for plate and jewellery could not command anything approaching their present exchange valuations. Indeed, but for their higher, and, so to speak, secured valuation due to demand for purposes of currency, it may be doubted whether they would be so much called into use as they are in articles of luxury—certainly not if anything near the same price had to be paid—such price could not be maintained, and the metals discredited would altogether fall in public esteem.

"Mintage," then, is the essential factor of demand for the two metals, silver and gold.

Now we have the singular spectacle of the East practically closing their mints to gold, and the West closing them to silver. The former factor is of less importance for present consideration, as nowhere is there any complaint of depreciation of gold. The point is of importance, but its consideration may be deferred. The case is different when we come to the subject of closing the mints against silver in gold-using countries. We have in gold-using countries three great systems to deal with, viz. the English, in which subsidiary coins of silver are very limited in amount; the Continental, in which a very extended use is legalized; and last, the United States of America system, in which the coinage is mainly in silver tokens. In all these cases the silver is token money bearing a gold value; in all there is a wide difference of metallic value between the token coins and the gold they represent; in all the mints are limited as to coinage of silver and more or less shut against it. The total amount of silver coins in the world bearing a gold value has been computed at 250,000,000*l*.

The immense purchases of silver monthly in the United States has been in the hope that their market demand would suffice to appreciate silver to the mintage par value, in which case the silver coins would no longer be of the nature of tokens, but be, in exchange, intrinsically worth the gold represented. An experimental demand can, however, produce but a sensitive and suspicious market. Whatever the future may bring forth, we must for practical purposes consider the experiment as a failure. There is then, this danger before the world—a large proportion of gold credit is based on only token silver representing superior values in gold. These silver tokens are largely increasing in amount, and their future increase has been recommended even in this country by the present Government.

But markets, in the long run, cannot be coerced, and we may see ere long gold go to a premium in the United States, and even in the Latin Union States; and if this occurs, all gold securities in those countries, except, perhaps, Government loans, will have to bear reduced interest to the same extent.

If we turn to India, we find that unlimited mintage of silver keeps up the purchasing power, notwithstanding the depreciation outside. This cannot but be productive of an overwhelming flow of silver metal into that country and a process of depreciation. So much is feared that it has been seriously proposed to limit the amount of silver coined so as to form a ring fence of protection against outer depreciation.

The tendency of the moment, then, is to deplore the depreciation of silver, and at the same time to close all mints against it as a free metal, hoping to produce local advantageous appreciation of the metal in defiance of the general course of the markets in that metal throughout the world. The world of currency experts are carried away from sound commercial principles, which are, indeed, simple, strong, and true, with ingenious contrivances of interference with those principles, at the beck and call of the narrow market of dealings in money itself. The subject, as one of discussion, is narrowed to the voices of these experts and the money dealers who lead them. Governments are helpless and perforce follow the guidance of the only voices heard in public—those of the narrow section named.

Surely it is time for fair trade to rouse and declare her paramount interests—to declare against legislative interference with either metal!

Freedom of mintage for both metals is a comprehensible measure—silver pieces to be provided for silver values as gold pieces are for gold. The two metals will then ebb and flow in response to demand and supply. When gold can buy most, then gold will go; and when silver can buy most, then silver will go.

Commerce can be carried on and expand on these lines; but it is impossible for merchants to conduct business with sufficient foresight of events for fair profit under monetary "regimes" which are for ever making holes, and pinning up and patching the same, in the currencies of the world everywhere, including our own. The one sound point with us has been the freedom of gold to which this country has adhered. Let silver also be freed, and no fault can then be found. But silver in England has few friends. There is no association to defend the interests of silver "per se"—no representative in the press or in Parliament. The trade in silver appears to be disorganized beyond power of rallying. We look coldly on the genuine and meritorious efforts of the United States in its favour. I trust, however, that the new interest in silver may develop into strength. This undoubtedly will be the case as soon as it is realized that silver and gold are each precious commodities, to be only properly taken care of when kept separate and unlinked with each other.—I am, dear Sir, Yours faithfully,

FRED. S. TERRY.

2, Prince's Road, South Wimbledon, 31st Dec., 1892.

IT is stated in Edinburgh that the British Museum experts, after making examination of 202 manuscripts, which were purchased in Edinburgh by Mr. John S. Kennedy, of New York, and presented by him to the Lennox Library, report that only one manuscript is genuine, the remainder being forgeries. They add that the "Early Historical" documents are very absurd writings, alleged to be of various periods, but all being upon paper of the same make.

THE Brazilian Minister has communicated to Reuter's Agency the following telegram received from the Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs:—"Rio de Janhiro, Jan 5.—There is absolutely no foundation for the report that an offensive and defensive Treaty of Alliance between Brazil and Chili was signed at Rio on Dec. 15. No treaty of any kind has been concluded between the two countries."

TRIAL OF THE PANAMA DIRECTORS.

The trial of MM. Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles de Lesseps, Henri Cottu, Marius Fontane, and Eiffel was opened on Jan. 10 before the First Chamber of the Court of Cassation, in the Palais de Justice, M. Periveir presiding. The first three accused are charged conjointly with having, within three years from the commencement of the legal proceedings, embezzled money which they obtained by fraudulent manœuvres through the issue of the Panama Canal Company's lottery bonds in June, 1888. M. Eiffel is charged with being an accomplice in the embezzlement by having knowingly received money obtained by fraudulent means. All the accused have also to answer similar charges in connection with the attempted issue of lottery bonds on Dec. 12, 1888, and also charges of having embezzled or squandered money placed in their hands for a specific object.

The first of the accused to enter the court was M. Eiffel; he was shortly afterwards followed by Comte Charles de Lesseps, M. Fontane, and M. Cottu. The haggard appearance of M. Charles de Lesseps was universally remarked. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was, of course, absent, though he had been summoned in due legal form. Medical certificates were produced to the effect that he was not in a condition to appear. He will, therefore, be tried by default.

After the usual formalities, M. Charles de Lesseps was interrogated at much length, and gave answer to this effect:—My father, since making the Suez Canal, was applied to by all inventors and on behalf of all enterprises. M. Bonaparte Wyse, with the co-operation of General Turr and Baron de Reinach, had obtained from the Columbian Government a concession for the Panama Canal. My father was told that he alone could carry out so colossal an enterprise. In spite of representations, he allowed himself to be seduced, and at last I offered to assist him if he desired it. I accompanied him to Panama. The traffic was estimated at 5,250,000 frs., and shortly afterwards at 7,000,000 frs. A company was to be formed with 400,000, 000 frs. capital, but the first subscription failed. We were then told that my father's name was not enough : that we must have the support of M. Levy Cremieux, manager of the Banque Internationale, together with MM. de Girardin, Genty, and Bibiat, the *Petit Journal*, the *Semaine Financiere*, and the chief Paris and provincial papers. All this was to cost 800,000 frs. M. Levy Cremieux introduced us to MM. Couvreux and Hersent, who assured us that the canal could be made for 512,000,000 frs., and they took the contract. After two years' operations the work was found to have advanced so slowly that the contractors made no profit. After the concession the promoters were allowed shares for 10,000,000 frs. I do not know how much of this my father received. All I know is that he sold his shares in order to subscribe to new loans, and that in the long run he has lost money.

Here M. Barboux, the defendant's counsel, stated the loss to be 302,000 frs., while the Advocate-General explained that of 900 shares 420 were allotted to the first Paris syndicate M. F. de Lesseps received 90, M. C. de Lesseps 10, 59 persons had one each, and the rest, according to M. Flory, were divided between M. de Lesseps and M. Levy Cremieux.

M. C. de Lesseps : "Not so ; they served to remunerate the bankers and the newspapers."

The judge asked the defendant to explain why the Panama Railway was bought up at 1,250 frs. per share, when the market price at New York was only 450 frs. The judge added that the defendant had, happily, derived no profit from this operation, the cost of which was 93,000,000 frs.

M. C. de Lesseps : "An understanding between the Canal and the railway company was essential, for the shares of the latter were in the hands of a few persons who were getting exacting. Various loans having been issued without much success, we asked the Government to sanction a lottery loan, and the Government sent out M. Rousseau to judge of the prospects of the scheme. I did not know his opinion at the time, for he was very reticent, but he seemed a well-wisher. The adoption of locks, instead of a flat canal, began to be thought of. I told my father this was necessary, and with difficulty induced him to insert this in the annual report. In 1882, as MM. Couvreux and Hessent evidently could not be found on the spot, we sent instructions to let out the work in small divisions to employes who had proved their capacity, and this succeeded, but weakened the public confidence in the completion of the work."

The judge reminded the defendant that these small contractors made much higher charges, and that in 1886 the company had contracts to the amount of 783,000, 000 frs. at the very time when it was asking for a loan of 600,000, 000 frs. to finish the canal.

M. C. de Lesseps: "We hoped to finish it on the lock system with only 600,000,000 frs. As to the petitioning, everybody in a free country has the right to petition, and, so far from disguising that we promoted this, we published the form of petition in our monthly journal. In 1888 there was a syndicate, which plan had not till then seemed necessary. The members of syndicates run a risk of loss, and we had to allow the 8 or 9 per cent. on the subscriptions. The expert is mistaken in speaking of 14 per cent. The Societe Generale and the Credit Lyonnais furnished us with 30,000,000 frs. which at the time prevented suspension of payment, and they stipulated for a commission of 2,000,000 frs. each. M. Obenrdorffer received 3,000,000frs. because he devised the idea of the lottery scheme, and as a large speculator on the Bourse his hostility would have been mischievous. I myself wished to give him a large sum. Baron de Reinach for the various loans received at least 6,000,000frs. as a member of the syndicate. He never refused us his assistance, and succeeded to the *role* of M. Levy Cremieux. Neither of them ever received more than 1 or 1½ per cent. We were flooded with offers of help, and being unable to judge of them left that task to Baron de Reinach. I took care not to ask him what he did with the money."

The judge remarked that this would have been all very well if the directors had been dealing with their own money, but the shareholders could not imagine that millions were being spent in this way in the shape of commission.

M. C. de Lesseps : "I considered that it was necessary at any price to finish the canal. Reinach asked for 10 or12 millions on the occasion when he received only five for expenses of publicity. Nearly all the papers were holding out their hands. As to the warrants to bearer, M. Fontane will explain that. They also related to expenses of publicity. Half-a-million francs, moreover, were given to Cornelius Herz. Everybody knows what his influence was, and we had much trouble to escape giving more.

Questioned again as to the warrants to bearer, the defendant at first objected to answer, but, after much hesitation, he said :—"In 1886, when we were applying for the Lottery Loan Bill, M. Baihaut, Minister of Public Works, asked mef or a million, one instalment to be paid on his introducing the Bill, and the second on its being passed. As it was not passed, I only gave him 375,000 frs."

At this point the Court rose.

The trial was continued on the 11th when M. Fontane, examined by M. Perivier, the presiding judge, stated that until 1885 he had charge of the Panama Company's relations with the Press, but the exactions of the latter had compelled him to give up these duties. Since then he had merely acted as private secretary to M. de Lesseps. The witness explained that there were three categories of persons connected with newspapers who had to be taken into consideration—the proprietors, the writers on the staff, and the persons who prepared the financial bulletin. Thirty-three per cent. were given to the latter class ; the rest went to the proprietor and his writers. M. Charles de Lesseps said that 7,000,000 frs. had been spent in advertising the issue of the Lottery Bonds. At one point of the interrogatory the Judge remarked :—"It will henceforth be known that newspaper puffs are written by the promoters of enterprises and are paid for. You (M. Fontane) inserted in the papers articles on the Hersent contract, which were quite contrary to truth. You have shown how the Press can be hired, but I should add that abroad there is nowadays just the same system."

M. Eiffel was next examined. He said he undertook to construct the locks of the canal at the request of M. de Lesseps. The judge pointed out that M. Eiffel had, on his contract of 33,000,000 frs., given 2,000,000 frs., to Baron de Reinach nearly as much to M. Hebrard, director of the *Temps* and also 1,800,000 frs. to the firm of Artigues Sonderegger and Co. What services had these persons rendered? M. Eiffel said Baron de Reinach was his banker, and other persons mentioned had assisted him with the technical information they possessed concerning the Isthmus of Panama. Examining the contract with the Panama Company, the judge said the materials were to be furnished to M. Eiffel by the company, and a clause stipulated that if those materials were not delivered on Jan. 1, 1888, an indemnity of 12,000,000 frs. should be paid to M. Eiffel, who should then himself procure them. On Dec. 31, 1887, no materials had been delivered, and M. Eiffel called on the company to pay the indemnity, and duly received the 12,000,000 frs. within the first four months of 1888. In addition to that sum M. Eiffel received 6,000,000 frs. for the carriage of those materials. What did he do with this 6,000,000 frs., since there was no material supplied?

M. Eiffel : "I kept this sum, as it formed part of the risk."

The President : "Your contract provided that you should receive 30 per cent. on the cost of orders which you might give, the amount to be paid you within thirty days of the order. You sent an order to the Forges et Chantiers de la Mediterranee Company, and you afterwards received a sum of 2,880,000 frs. for this order. Although the order was not executed you kept this sum. Do you think it really belonged to you ?"

M. Eiffel replied that it was not his fault if the Forges Company did not deliver the order. He had often paid for contracts which had not been executed. Besides, this was included in the general conditions of the transaction.

This concluded the examination of the accused, and the Court immediately proceeded to hear evidence. The first witness called was M. Flory, the accountant appointed by the Court to examine the Panama Company's books. He gave a summary of the report he had drawn up on the affairs of the company for the liquidators. The total sum realised by the issue of shares and bonds of the Panama Company amounted to 1,434,000,000frs., of which no more than 550,000,000frs. was expended on the canal works, 416,000,000 frs. by the company itself, and the rest went to the contractors. M. Flory said M. Eiffel had realised a profit of 33,000,000 frs. upon works for which he had been paid 75,000,000 frs. This enormous profit was chiefly due to the fact that he received 18,000 000 frs. for materials which he was able to purchase for 2,000,000 frs.

*The *Libre Parole* of Jan. 12, states that shortly before going to press it received information of the arrest of M. Eiffel, but that time did not allow of the report being verified. It is rumoured that the Government will demand authority to prosecute two deputies and a senator connected with the press. Some further domiciliary visits of an important character are also announced. Several journals deny that the supplementary *post-mortem* examination on Baron de Reinach's remains has been brought to a close. It is believed, however, that the autopsy will confirm the result of the analysis made by the original experts, which was negative. The *Matin* states that M. de Choiseul has decided to postpone a question which he proposed to put with reference to a State restitution of the Panama Canal funds. The *Soleil* says it is informed that M. Sans-Leroy, in the course of the examination on Jan. 11, decided to make a confession, and acknowledged that he had received 200,000 frs. of the Panama Company's money.

The latest news from the Palais de Justice, says a Reuter telegram of Jan. 11, is that M. Franqueville is inclined to decide that there are not sufficient grounds for the proposed prosecution of the ten members of the Senate and Chamber—namely, MM. Rouvier, Jules Roche, Arene, Antonin Proust, Dugue de la Fauconnerie, Thevenet, Deves, Leon Renault, Albert Grevy, and Beral, legal proceedings against whom were recently authorised. This decision, it is stated, has already been adopted in principle, and its announcement will not be long delayed. The Panama directors and MM. Sans-Leroy and Baihaut are at present the only persons regarded as liable to prosecution before the Assize Court. The *Journal* publishes an account of an interview with M. Arton, a naturalised British subject, in the course of which he is reported to have declared that the resipient of the famous cheque for 500,000 frs., which has been sought for so long, was a foreign savant who occupied an important diplomatic post in Paris.

The Comte de Paris held a three days' conference last week at Madrid with his chief agent, Comte d'Haussonville, leaving on Jan. 6, by special train for Andalusia.

The election for the constituency of Carmaux on Sunday was indecisive, and a second ballot will be necessary. Professor Jaures, the official Socialist candidate, was at the head of the poll, defeating a Republican by 273 votes, but he fell short by 1,000 votes of an absolute majority.

There was a very disorderly meeting of Anarchists and Socialists at the Tivoli-Vauxhall, on Jan. 6, to consider their policy in the present crisis. The meeting was dissolved by a commissary of police, but not, however, till a cartridge had been thrown upon the platform with a lighted fuse, which was immediately extinguished by a reporter. M. Loubet has informed his colleagues that he will continue to exercise the power, which had almost fallen into desuetude, of causing meetings inciting to sedition to be disolved by the police.

M. Piou, leader of the Catholic Republicans in the Chamber, has published a letter in which he ridicules the cry of "the Republic in danger," and declares that true Parliamentarism is the best instrument of progress and liberty, and that the ascendency of the "confused coalition" now in power cannot long survive the present crisis.

The revenue returns for 1892 show an excess of 50,000,000 frs. over the estimate, and of 44,000,000 frs. over 1891.

The French do not appear to have quite stamped out the resistance of the Dahomeyans. A despatch received in Paris on January 11, says that General Dodds, commanding the French forces in Dahomey, has made a journey through the country as far as Grand Popo. He was everywhere well received and was able to travel without escort. Four of King Behanzin's emissaries had been arrested at Whydah. On the approach of the French troops the hostile chiefs at Allada had fled, after setting fire to the camp and Royal Palace. Some of Behanzin's relatives had submitted to the French, and the King was being urged by his chiefs to follow their example, but still hesitated. Behanzin has only about 2,000 people with him, of whom but a small number are warriors. Every precaution had been taken to prevent him from obtaining supplies from the Coast.

AN EXPLORER IN CENTRAL ASIA.

M. XIMENES, who was despatched last year by the Paris Commercial Geographical Society to Central Asia in order to study the best routes leading into Thibet by way of Turkestan, has lately returned to Moscow, where last week he delivered a lecture on the subject of his explorations.

PASTORAL AND MINERAL WEALTH.

In the course of his remarks M. Ximenes declared that there was hardly any country in the world so interesting as Central Asia from the point of view of paleontology and natural history. Meteorological observations taken in that country, unique by reason of its position and altitude, might furnish very valuable data, and preparations with this object had already been commenced. The proposed meteorological stations would serve at the same time as statistical bureaus and rest-houses for travellers, thus diminishing the difficulties and dangers encountered in crossing the Pamir. M. Ximenes continued :—"This country is by no means so wild and miserable as has been asserted, and, without certainly being a terrestrial paradise, it is not wanting in natural beauties and wealth. Its magnificent pasture-lands afford nourishment to herds of superb cattle and excellent mountain horses and nature here offers many charming aspects, with its clear sky, majestic mountains, mighty glaciers, rapid torrents, azure lakes, and green plains. Moreover, minerals are to be found there in abundance, including rubies of great value. The Allai Valley, watered by the Kizil-Sou is sufficiently populated by three Kirghese tribes, numbering more than 17,000 Kibitkas, who pay tribute to Russia. A scheme was at first under consideration to colonise the eastern portion of this valley with Cossacks ; but this has been practically abandoned for owing to the small area of land available it would have been necessary to take pasture-land from the Kirghese and hand it over to the Cossacks, which would have constituted a manifest injustice. Besides the Cossacks, being accustomed to live on the Steppes would find difficulty in accommodating themselves to a mountaineer's existence. It would be much more practical to organise detachments of Kirghese cavalry commanded by Russian officers and who in defending their own tribes, would be also a protection for Russia."

RUSSIA'S "NATURAL FRONTIER."

M. Ximenes expressed the opinion that Russia had not yet reached her natural frontier in Central Asia, that she was not at home there, and that her rights would not cease to be contested until her natural frontier was reached. Taking Tian-Shan as a point of departure, and following, in a southerly direction, the mountain chain of the Bauloun-Sounin-Taou, the boundary would pass through the Moustag Ata, the Tag Dumbash Pamir, the Hindoo Koosh, and the Paropamisus. "The Pamir and Afghan-Turkestan," continued M. Ximenes, "thus remain the natural boundaries of Russia. The whole of the upper basin of the Amou Daria naturally forms part of Russia's possessions. The territory situated to the north of the Paropamisus forms an integral part of the Merv district, notwithstanding that it was awarded to Afghanistan by the Delimitation Commission in 1885. Khorassan at that point is so close to Russian territory that Russia has only to stretch out her hand to take possession of it. The geographical frontier of Russia in Central Asia begins at the Caspian Sea, at the Bay of Astrabad, and continues along the dividing streams as far as Tian-Shan."

THE PAMIR QUESTION.

Referring, in conclusion, to the Pamir Question, M. Ximenes declared that the matter could be easily settled, for the Russians had only to strongly occupy the position of Kala-i-Gandjah, which commands the passes leading to Chitral, and to establish themselves on the Wakhan Pamir, facing the Vakhajrui Pass, which leads to Kandjut, otherwise known as Hunza, and Upper India. The English would not be in a position to oppose these steps, and would have to bow before accomplished facts.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to the late Sir Richard Owen, which will probably take the form of a marble statue, placed in the hall of the Natural History Museum. At a preliminary meeting on the subject, held at the house of Sir James Paget, it was resolved to form a committee to make the necessary preparations.

THE NEW BI-METALLISM.

MR. COTTERELL TUPP writes to the *Financial Times*:—

SIR,—Now that the Brussels Conference has come to an end, at any rate for the present, without adopting any practical means for the restoration of silver, it appears to me that the well-wishers of silver, whether they call themselves mono-metallists or bi-metallists, should consult together, as to what should be done to help silver, and should act as speedily as possible in view of the probability of Lord Herschell's Currency Commission reporting before long, and of the possibility of the Monetary Conference meeting again in Brussels in May. There is undoubtely one thing which should not be done by those who wish to see silver strengthened in the endeavour to help gold to perform the monetary duties of the world ; and that is, to encourage the idea that the introduction of a gold standard or a gold currency into India would be a good thing for India, or for England, or for the world in general. It would take too long to discuss all the reasons, practical and theoretical, why this is so; but the most obvious and practical one is, that you cannot have a gold standard for India, or rather you would have no object in having a gold standard for India, unless you raised the value of the rupee, and you can only do this by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. The moment you close them, the United States will cease their coinage of silver, and silver will go down to anything you like. Then would come the loss to India of all her silver trade ; her opium revenue paid in silver would shrink to one-half ; her tea industry would be paralysed ; her spinning mills would lose their trade with China and the East ; and she would finally be ruined in a fashion, compared with which any loss by exchange is mere child's play. The present loss to India is caused by an over-demand for gold and an under-demand for silver. Will you cure that by increasing the demand for gold and reducing the demand for silver ? No. The only true remedy for India or for any other country in a similar position is to reduce the strain on gold and to increase the demand for silver and so throw all the weight of the currency work of the world on two metals instead of on one.

Now the demand for either of the precious metals is incomparably greater for currency purposes than it is for the arts or any other purpose. If, then, we wish to influence the demand for silver, we must aim at increasing its use in currency ; if we wish to reduce the demand for gold we must reduce its use in currency. This is what practical bi-metallists mean by bi-metallism, and, if this were understood, half the outcry against bi-metallism would die away, and those who wish to help silver might look for some success. Though we believe that an international agreement for all civilised nations to coin both gold and silver freely at a fixed ratio to one another would be the best remedy theoretically for the evils which we all, whether mono-metallists or bi-metallists, admit to exist, yet we do not want all nations to begin coining both metals to-morrow morning. We don't want England to have a silver legal tender coinage at once ; or India or China to begin coining sovereigns. We want both silver and gold to be used in the coinage of the whole world (as they always were till now) as material for legal tender coins, each nation choosing for itself the metal which it thinks most convenient in its own circumstances ; not ostracising the other, but using it for all purposes, for which it is really suitable in that country. Now as gold is worth from 15 to 24 times the same weight of silver, it is natural and obviously most convenient that silver should be used for the coins of lower value, and gold for those of higher values.

Is there any plan in existence and before the world by which this arrangement could be carried out at once and without deranging the currency of any country ? I venture to say there is, and I do so with the more confidence, that it is no pet project of my own, and that I have no improvements or alterations to suggest with regard to it. I merely wish to call your readers' attention to it in order that all sensible Englishmen may judge whether it is not worth trying, nothwithstanding the off-hand dictum of Mr. Bertram Currie and Sir C. Rivers-Wilson that England would never consent to give up her half-sovereign.

This plan for throwing on to silver some of the currency duties which now devolve on gold is contained in detail in Professor Soetbeer's memorandum of 5th August last, which was written for the Brussels Conference ; but it should be much more widely known than it is that the original idea of abolishing all small gold coins and small notes based on gold, and substituting for them silver coins and small notes based on silver, was propounded by Mr. Lesley C. Probyn at the eighth sitting of the Paris Monetary Conference in 1881. It was again suggested six weeks later at the ninth sitting by M. Moritz Levy, the Danish delegate ; and Prof. Soetbeer, having overlooked Mr. Probyn's scheme, calls the plan M. Levy's and gives all the credit to him ; but, whoever may have been the first to conceive the idea, the first to publish it was undoubtedly Mr. Probyn ; and, as Prof. Soetbeer himself says, out of the myriad schemes proposed in congresses conferences and bookson currency, this is the *only* scheme which is practical, easy of introduction, involves no sacrifices worth speaking of, and would undoubtedly lessen the strian on gold and increase the demand for silver. As it has not, as far a I know, been yet published in England in detail (the chief provisions are given by myself in my article on the Brussels Conference in the January number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*), you will perhaps allow me to give the main proposals for the information of yours readers.

I may, perhaps, mention that they were again brought forward by Herr von Delhend, the President of the Bank of Germany in 1882, so that they have the support of four distinguished writers on currency, none of whom is a bi-metallist.

Prof. Soetbeers's proposals are:—

1. A fixed weight of pure gold to be the universal and sole foundation and normal measure of currency.
2. The existing gold currency to be maintained in the several States, subject to a general agreement that in future no gold coins shall be issued, which are worth less than 20 francs apiece : and that all smaller gold coins shall be recalled within ten years.
3. All bank notes or other paper currency tokens of less value than 20 francs to be redeemed within ten years, and no more to be issued, based on a gold standard.
4. All previously coined silver coins of higher value than one-tenth the value of the future lowest gold coin of that country to be redeemed within fifteen years ; and all future silver coins of a high value (afterwards called major silver coins) to be minted in the proportion of twenty pure silver to one pure gold.
5. Each Government to accept at its public treasuries all *major* silver coins *of its own minting* to any amount.
6. All persons to accept major silver coins to the amount of three times the value of the future lowest gold coin (that is £3 in England).
7. Silver certificates to be issued by chief treasuries against deposit to the full value of effective major silver coins, but not below half the value of the future lowest gold coin (that is 10s. in England). Such certificates to be repaid at the place of issue in major silver coins.

10. No credit notes (or silver cerficates) to be issued against bar silver.

Now, I think nearly everyone will admit that this is a practical scheme for increasing the use of silver in currency in a manner which would be assuredly effectual for relieving the strain on gold, and yet would not interfere with the present coinage arrangements of any country in a way or to a degree which could be objected to by anyone who wishes to see the position of silver improved, or who desires to remedy the present critical state of affairs. Professor Soetbeer estimates the amounts of small gold coins now used as follows :—

England	2[illegible],000,000 pounds.
Germany	505,000,000 marks.
Latin Union	600,000,000 francs.
Scandinavia	12,000,000 krones.
United States	50,000,000 dollars.

If thes amounts be in any way correct—and he is the greatest authority on the subject—it will be seen at once what an influence such a change would have in the direction which is so urgently needed, yet our mono-metallist delegates at Brussels said that England would never give up her half-sovereign. I am afraid that they will find that England will have to give up a good many things dearer to her even than the half sovereign before she has done with the silver crisis.

The only additions I would propose to this scheme of Professor Soetbeer's are two, which affect England and India alone, and were, therefore, probably not considered by him (he unfortunately died soon after writing the above memorandum). They are :—

1. To make the rupee a legal tender in England up to some moderate amount, say £5. As long as the Indian mints are open to the free coinage of silver, you cannot make the rupee a legal tender in England up to an unlimited amount, for that would be practically bi-metallism ; and in the present state of public opinion in England it would not be sanctioned. But if you limit the amount to £5 you prevent the use of the rupee in large financial transactions, and yet you give it a position which it has not got now, and you undoubtedly increase its value and *pro tanto* diminish the loss by exchange.
2. To make silver coins a legal tender in England up to £5 instead of £2, and to increase the *amount* of silver coinage, distributing it freely in the provinces and other places where it is often not easy to obtain at present. Under my first suggestion rupees would then be legal tender up to £5 in the same way as shillings and half-crowns. If these two suggestions were carried out, in addition to Professor Soetbeer's plan, there is no doubt that a permanent improvement in the price of silver would take place, and that some of the present unnatural enhancement of gold values would be removed.

Is this not an object for which we should all strive, whether we call ourselves mono-metallists or bi-metallists? It should win the support of mono-metallists, for it expressly states that pure gold "shall be the normal measure of currency ;" it should be supported by bi-metallists, for it is the first really practictial effort to improve the position of silver. I know that these plans are only palliatives ; that they will not bring back silver to its old par with gold ; and that much more will remain to be done, even if all these suggestions are adopted. But I would say to those who, like myself, would much prefer bi-metallism pure and simple, that we have been doing all we can to get it for 12 years, and we are not practically any nearer to it than we were in 1881 : surely, it is the wiser course now that the Conference is at an end, for the time at any rate, to accept these practical instalments of relief, which we may get rather than to demand pure bi-metallism which we shall certainly not get yet awhile ; and I would say to our mono-metallist opponents that they may surely give us these concessions, which are admitted on all sides not to involve the principle of bi-metallism.

In conclusion, will you allow me to repeat in your widely read columns a warning as to what will happen if nothing is done for silver, which I and many others have often given before, but which seems to fall on deaf ears in this busy England, so engrossed in her own daily affairs that she cannot see the storm coming, though it grows daily larger on the horizon, and is very apparent to impartial and observant foreigners ? Let her not listen to us, but let her listen to these words of warning from three distinglished and highly competent foreign experts, the two first of whom are strong mono-metallists, and the third of whom is certainly not a bi-metallist. Professor Soetbeer (in his note for the Conference, dated 5th August) says :—"It is the British Government that will have to bear the whole responsibility, if no serious attempt is made to bring about a practical solution of the silver question, which can perfectly well be effected while retaining the simple gold currency in all international transactions. . . . The gravity of the situation cannot be estimated too highly as regards England.

Ottomar Haupt, the wellknown financial writer, says in your own columns of 7th December, "The state of the Silver Question on the Continent is almost a desperate one. . . . Whether England likes it or not, measures must be taken to prevent further mischief. . . . In the presence of this state of things England must act. The Silver Question becomes a burning question, and draws wide circles around it.

And, lastly, Baron de Renzis, the Italian delegate at the Brussels Conference, said, in moving its adjournment, "The key of the whole situation was the attitude of Great Britain. Everybody seemed to say, 'Messieurs les Anglais, tirez les premiers.'"

Will England listen to these warnings in time, or will she drift on, till it is too late to do anything, because Mr. Bertram Currie and Sir C. Fremantle see no cause for alarm ?—I am, &c.,

A. COTTERELL TUPP.
(Late Accountant-General, Bombay.)

29th Dec., 1892.

INDIA, RUSSIA, AND AFGHANISTAN.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Jan. 6:—A report reaches me from a generally trustworthy source to the effect that Russian emissaries have arrived at Cabul, whose errand it is to attempt to induce the Ameer of Afghanistan to come to an understanding with Russia on the Pamir Question without the knowledge of England. It is stated that these emissaries have opened negotiations by offering the Ameer certain advantages if he will consent to treat with them separetely.

Reuter's Agency is informed that the Chinese Government never contemplated carrying on negotiations with Russia regarding the Pamir question in conjunction with Great Britain, and would have declined such a proposition had it been made. China will continue to conduct her negotiations with Russia quite independently of Great Britan, considering that joint action would only be calculated to prejudice her interests.

THE "STANDARD" ON THE SITUATION.

In the course of a long article the "Standard" says :—Of course, the situation is of necessity more or less complicated by reason of Russian encroachments on the Roof of the World. Although little authentic information has transpired as to the later stages in the long dispute between England and Russia—China cited, as the law reports say—we are able to throw some fresh light on the subject. There is, we understand, very slight difference of opinion between the Russian and English Governments as to the textual interpretation of the Agreement of 1873, so far as that somewhat vague compact goes. The contention put forward by Sir Henry Rawlinson has not been adhered to. In his well-known volume he argues that, as the wording of the Agreement is ambiguous—half a sentence was left out by a careless copyist—and as Russia admitted Afghan rights in Badakshan, the petty States of Shignan and Roshan, being dependent on Badakshan, also belong to the Ameer, irrespective of the fact that they lie to the north of the river which issues from Wood's Lake. This contention, we say, the British Government does not endorse; and the St. Petersburg Press—which has displayed no little anxiety and a certain amount of irritation on the subject—may be glad to hear it. Moreover, we have reason to believe that the Ameer Abdul Rahman, has been informed by the Indian Government, more than once, that he has no business in Shignan, or, at any rate, in that portion of the country which lies to the east of the Panja branch of the Oxus. It would not, perhaps, be impossible to make out an historical case in support of his claim to Shignan ; but it is held that, by the Agreement of 1873, we are precluded from assenting thereto. On the other hand, while it will be admitted that Abdul Rahman has infringed the Agreement, we can plead, "per contra," that there has been an infraction on the Russian side. A portion of Darwaz, lying to the south of the Oxus has been occupied by the Ameer of Bokhara and this is just as much a breach of the Agreement as the Afghan occupation of Shignan. But we may be pretty sure that these and other matters will be adjusted by a Delimitation Commission. That such a commission will be appointed when the snows melt on "high Pamere," may now be considered almost certain. Whether England or Russia will most benefit by a division of the Pamir region remains to be seen ; but a joint delimitation is looked on as the only available means of putting a stop to Russian encroachments short of an actual collision. At the same time, it would be unfair to ignore the success which has so far attended the measures taken by Lord Lansdowne's Government to bar the road to India. The extension of British influence over Hunza is by itself an achievement on which we may congratulate ourselves. Its significance was rightly appreciated by the Russian Prince Galitzin when he was travelling in India. Speaking to a foreign consul he said, "Ils ont ferme la porte ou nez." What we must now aim at is an international recognition of a frontier line, beyond which Russian aggression can only be carried at the risk of a war.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Jan. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H Lawson, B C S	Lt F D Maxwell, I S C
Mr H R H Coxe, B C S	Lt R W A Denne, 32nd M In
Maj-Gen Sir G S White, K C B, K C I E, V C	Lt J A G Rainsford, M S C
Lt-Col S C Turner, R E	Lt E de V Wintle, 15th B Cav
Maj F G L Mainwaring, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr F E Pargiter, B S C, till Aug 31	Lt-Col D Hemming, M Inf, 6 mos
Mr V A Smith, B S C, till June 29, 1893.	Lt-Col F G Humfrey, B S C, 2 mos
Mr St Q Byrne, B, 3 mos	Lt-Col A Fisher, B S C, 2 mos
Mr D G Macleod, B, 4 days	Capt E H Rivett-Carnac, B S C, 5 days
Mr F S Barker, B 6 mos	Capt W L Boswell, B S C 3 days
Mr H Carter, B, 9 mos	Lt T H S Thomas, M S C, 6 mos
Mr R B Buckley, B, 4 mos	Lt H J Thacker, B S C, 6 mos
Mr T W Grant, M, 6 mos 19 days	Surg-Maj A W Mackenzie, B I M D, 3 mos
Miss E Corkery, Bo, 6 mos	Sub-Condr T Stone, M, 2 mos
Col J A Temple, B S C, 6 mos	
Col G E Erskine, Bo Cav, 7 mos	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W A Johns, B	Capt W J R Dobbin, B S C
Mr F W Court, B	Lt D S Buist, B S C
Mr J D Davies, M C S	Lt A H D Creagh, Bo S C
Mr E N Homan, M	Lt H R MacGeorge, Bo S C
Col J G R D MacNeill, C B, M Inf	Lt B P S Rooke, Bo S C
Lt-Col W O Thompson, B S C	Lt C R Johnson, B
Lt-Col A W Jamieson, B S C	Lt E Wintour, M S C
Lt-Col F W V Leckie, Bo S C	Hon Lt G W Mills, M
	Mr J Prentie, B
	Sub Con T G R Rawlings, Bo Ord

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BRITISH RULE IN BURMA.

ADDRESS BY SIR G. WHITE.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE, who is to be Lord Roberts's successor as military chief in India, presided over the first meeting, on the 12th inst., of the Society of Arts' Indian Section, when a paper was read by Mr. H. Thirkell White on "Upper Burma under British Rule." Among those present were Lord Reay, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Sir C. Arbuthnot (late Commander-in-Chief of Madras), Sir Horace Walpole, Sir S. C. Bayley, Sir G. Birdwood, Sir O. T. Burne, Sir C. Turner, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir William Moore, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Henry Wood, Sir H. Prendergast, Sir A. L. Cappel, Sir J. Fayrer, Sir Hugh Low, Sir W. Wedderburn, Sir C. Bernard, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., Mr. Justice Jardine, and many military and other officers.

Mr. White, discussing the racial characteristics of the Burmese, said they, though arrogant and boastful, could not be credited with active courage or pluck. In real warfare the Burman was not the man for a forlorn hope or a charge home, and in recent years the occasions in which Burmese troops had met us in the field were rare indeed. But in passive courage he was not deficient. Half torn to pieces by a shell he would die almost without a groan, asking only for an umbrella to keep off the sun. The mass of the people of Upper Burma are agriculturists living in small villages near their fields. Out of a total population of 3,063,426, the dwellers in towns number only 371,404, of whom almost half are congregated at Mandalay. Practically, said Mr. White, the village is the unit for revenue and administrative purposes. Law courts, public offices, gaols, and police-stations have been built in every district, while road-making has been undertaken to the extent of the funds available. Among other material benefits of British rule might be mentioned the establishment of local hospitals and the provision of medical and surgical aid for the poor in every district. These boons are fully appreciated. While the whole face of the country has been changed in the last seven years, nowhere has the transformation been more complete than in the capital. It is the largest town in Burma, and contains a population of nearly 1 8,000. Broad streets have replaced the rough roads of former days, while the crowning achievement of modern progress—a tramway—is in course of construction. Municipal Government has been introduced into all towns of any importance, but town councillors are appointed by the Government, the elective system being as yet in abeyance. Our rule, Mr. White said in conclusion, in Burma, as in other parts of India, is progressive. We do not profess to have finished the work of civilisation, but may fairly say that a broad and solid foundation has been laid ; that we have bestowed peace and freedom to reap the fruits of their labours on a people long subject to oppression and a prey to civil discord ; that true national life has room for healthy growth under the protection of just and healthy laws ; and that the races of Upper Burma now living together in amity enjoy a larger measure of material prosperity than in the brightest days of the Burmese sovereignty.

Sir George White, in a lengthy address, reviewed the incidents of the expedition to Mandalay in 1885, of which he was the commander, and observed that the conquest of Upper Burma proved to be a very much tougher job than anyone had supposed. Mr. White had described the Burman as a great coward and he (the chairman) must confess that he had seen him run away on very slight provocation. But on the other hand he was a bold horseman, and in his national games showed great endurance and a pluck which was altogether manly. Courage was really, as many of us had felt, self-discipline and self-control, and the Burman had very little of either. He knew the case of a Burman servant who sacrificed over two months' pay rather than absent himself from a single fete. With respect to the civil administration, under which the rapid pacification of Burma had been effected, he unhesitatingly averred that the officers and soldiers of the British and Native Burman field forces had been the agents who brought it about. There never was a compaign in which so much initiative had been left to junior officers, and they answered nobly to the responsibilities entrusted to them. Speaking of the conquest and annexation, Sir George said that England always sheathed her sword as soon as the peace and prosperity of her subjects would admit, and she, pre-eminently among the nations, had softened the old harsh cry of "Vae Victis" into the fairer prospect of peace and prosperity to those owning her rule. He claimed for the more intelligent of our soldiers, and that grand Indian Civil Service, that the happiness of the people was their chief aim, as it was the highest justification for our rule over the countless millions of our subjects. (Applause.)

Several other speeches followed.

THE "INDIAN DOCTOR" AND THE BLIND BABY.

MR. WYNNE E. BAXTER held an inquest, on Jan. 9, at Mile End, on the body of Harry Mace, aged six months, the son of a coal-porter. Emily Mace, the mother, deposed that the child was born blind in consequence of a dog frightening the witness. On the 5th instant witness noticed that the child looked strange, and sent for Dr. Reilly, but death ensued at 1-45 p.m. The witness had a bill given to her in the street, headed "Numerous blind people cured ; 19, Victoria Street, King Edward's Road, South Hackney. Dr. Jahangier, the Indian oculist, uses Indian medicine. Medicine and examination for three days free. I will then tell you if I can do you any good or not." Then followed various "testimonials." She had previously taken the child to Moorfields Eye Hospital, where she was informed that nothing could be done for the child for at least six months. She, however, went and saw the Indian oculist, and "a lady" put something in the child's eye, and told her to see the "doctor" once a week. They wanted her to pay 7s. per week, but after the first week she only paid 5s. per week, as she could not afford more. Dr. Reilly informed the coroner that he did not think the Indian gentleman was a doctor. The witness, in reply to further questions, said that she paid 3l. 7s. altogether, but could not see any difference in the child. The coroner : Don't you think they ought to know as well at Moorfields Hospital, where they make a speciality of the eyes, as a man you know nothing about ? Dr. Reilly : And a quack. I should advise you to summon him, and try to get the whole of your money back. I think you would get it. Dr. F. J. Reilly, of 154, Globe Road, deposed that he found the child collapsed and dying. He examined the eyes very carefully, and found that each globe was a ball of chalk. He was of opinion that the Moorfields people were quite right in not doing anything. He was also of opinion that the interference of the so-called "Indian doctor" in all probability accelerated death. The coroner : What was the cause of death ?—The doctor : I think the extreme cold night caused collapse and convulsions. If the woman at the Indian doctor's used friction, which I was told she did, with drops of atropine, it would have caused total insensibility and the collapse I found. The mother, re-called, stated that the child was last seen at the Indian oculist's on the day before his death. They made the stuff up on a slate and put it on a piece of wire and placed it in the baby's eyes. The doctor : To attempt anything like a cure was only to injure the child itself. A juror : Then they were taking this woman's money for nothing ? The doctor : Decidedly so ; it was a swindle. Eventually the jury decided to return a verdict in accordance with Dr. Reilly's evidence, that death was due to convulsions ; and desired Dr. Reilly to communicate the facts of the case either to the Medical Alliance Association or the Medical Defence Union ; and this the doctor promised to do.

THE secretary of the Oxford Cycling Club having addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer calling his attention to a resolve of the Wirral Highway Board to levy a tax of 5s. per head on cyclists residing within their jurisdiction, Sir William Harcourt has replied to the effect that he has no sympathy with the proposals made in various quarters for imposing a tax on cyclists, and that so long as he has responsibility in the matter cycling is the last thing he should think of taxing.

THE following are among the recently proved Wills in England :—Georgiana Viscountess Sherbrooke, £12,000 ; Mr. Robert Arklay, of Ethiebeaton, Forfarshire, £49,000 ; Mr. Robert Cowan, W.S., Edinburgh, £40,000 ; Mr. Thomas Price, of the Albany, Piccadilly, £36,000 ; Mr. Charles Cook, of Denmark Hill, £30,000 ; Mrs. Jane Sarah Bowring, of Beauford House, Stoke Newington, £19,000 ; Rev. Gregory Birch Boraston, of Bournemouth, £19,000 ; Col. Thomas Heaton Lovett, of Belmont, Quirk, Salop, J.P., £11,230 ; Mr. John Lindsey, J.P., formerly of the 2nd Life Guards, £36,651 ; Col. Charles William Miles, of Burton Hill House, Malmesbury, J.P., £27,478 ; Mr. Wm. Clements, of Clements, Newling and Co., £83,000 ; Capt. the Hon. E. W. Lascelles, J.P., and D.L., £23,937 ; Mr. G. Trimmer, Brewer, of Farnham, £380 385 ; Rev. James Sporrell, of Hove, who died on July 26 last, aged seventy-six, leaving £580,011 17s. 10d. in personal estate, bequeathed £181,500 to charitable and religious institutions, including £5,000 to the Colonial and Continental Church Society ; £3,000 to the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews ; £10,000 to the Moravian Missionary Society ; £20,000 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society and British and Foreign Bible Society ; £30,000 to the Sussex County Hospital at Brighton ; and £50,000 to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East, which is to devote one-half of its legacy to its China missions.

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AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT
(By Kind Permission.)
I have much pleasure in giving Mrs. Bond a certificate and can confidently recommend her to any Lady requiring a thoroughly practical and experienced Nurse. She has been with me in conjunction with Dr. . . . . through a very critical illness and thanks to her care and constant attendance I have got safely over it. Indeed, she has been more like a mother to me than a Nurse, and I shall never forget her wherever I may be. The Doctor's opinion coincided exactly with hers in regard to my illness, and I consider her thoroughly qualified to conduct any case without the aid of a medical man, and trust that the Ladies of Bombay will prove her worth as I have done.
SARAH EDMUNDS.
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.
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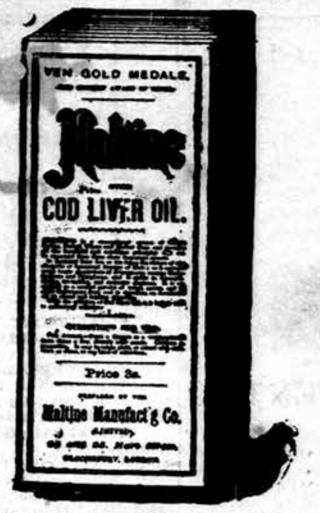
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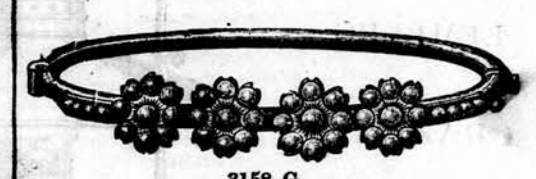

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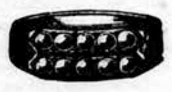

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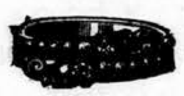

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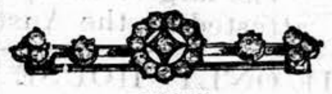

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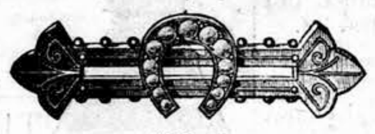

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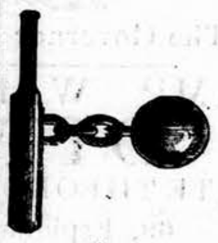

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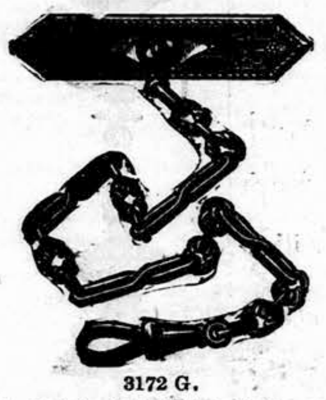

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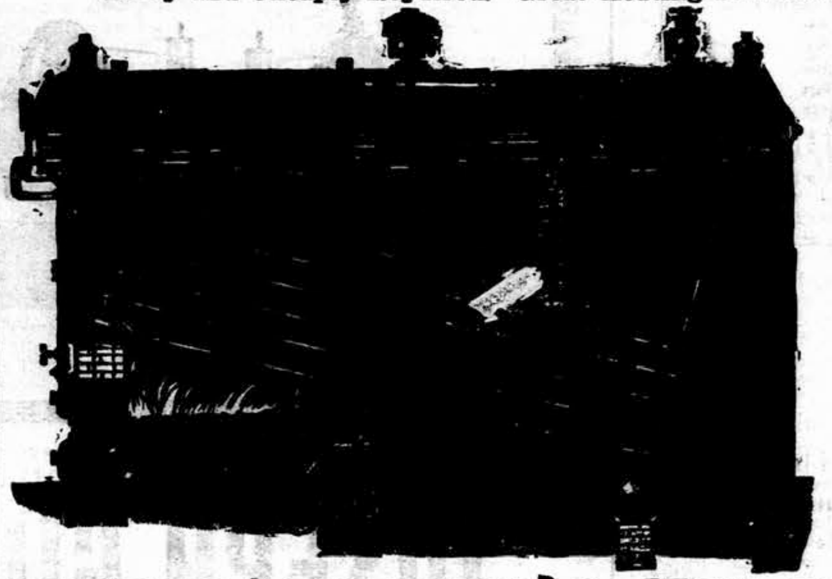

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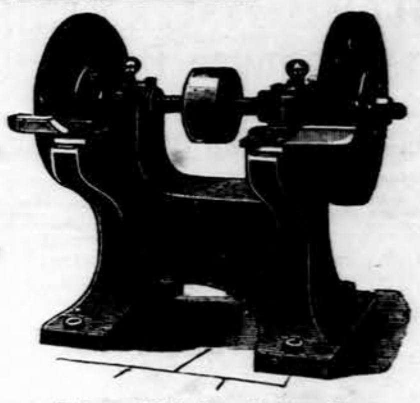

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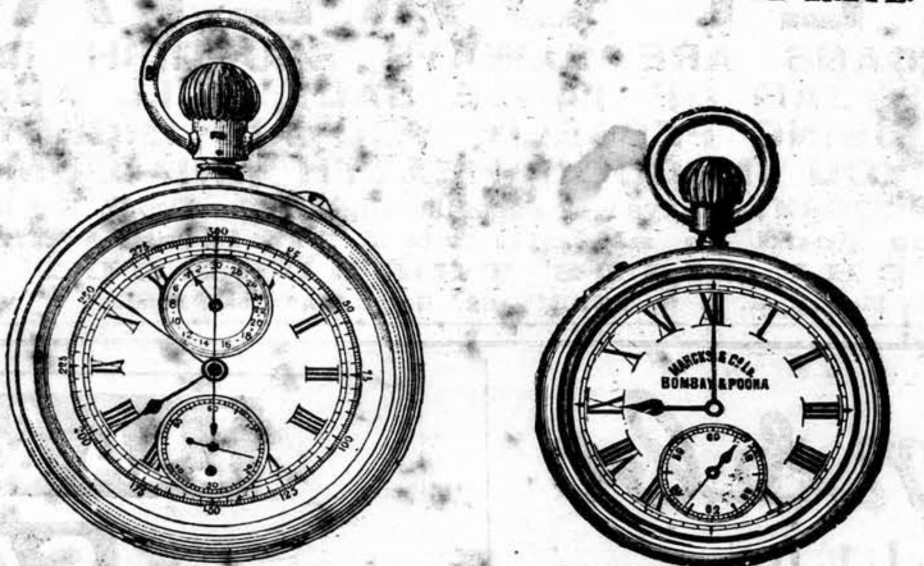

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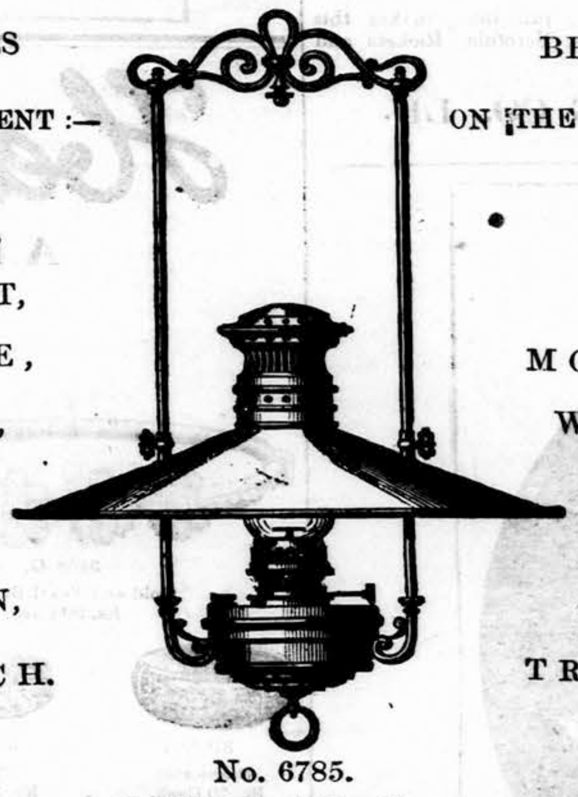

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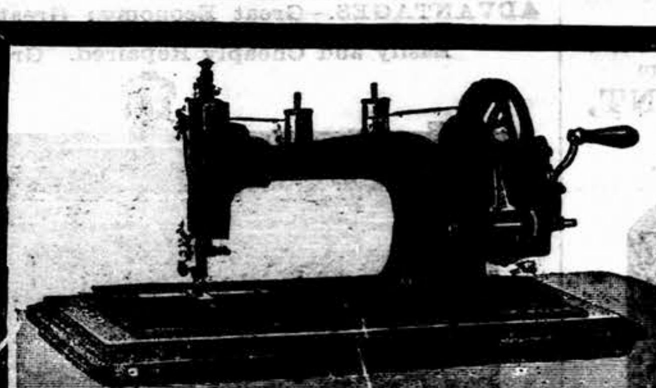

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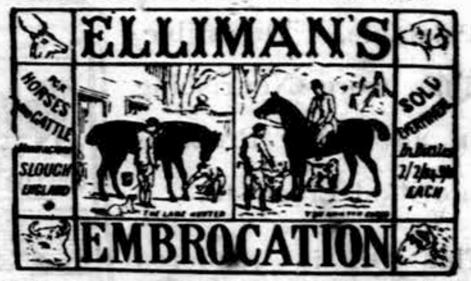

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